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ALL IN A ROW.

THE LEGISLATORS OF THE LAND.

A Sensational Conference Over the Spoils for their Hungry Friends—Mr. Speer Wants the Hands to Stop Playing—The Census Supervisors.

WASHINGTON, December 2.—The democratic senators met in caucus this morning. There was a large attendance. Senator Wallace, chairman of the caucus, announced that the meeting had been called as usual at the beginning of the session to consider the subject of revising the democratic membership of the committees prior to their reappointment by the senate, the vacancies having been created by death or resignations in the democratic membership during the recess of congress, and there being no applications for exchanges, it was resolved that the majority representations shall remain as fixed at the extra session, and the chairman was directed to notify republicans that the committee positions occupied by the late Senator Chandler are at the disposal of the minority.

A somewhat general discussion then ensued, concerning the distribution of the senate patronage. Several of the senators complained that it had not been equally distributed, and said that when the officers of the senate were spoken to on the subject they were referred to the caucus resolutions of last year, which bound them to retain certain employes, except in the event of misconduct, and contended that, with the remainder of the patronage, they had done the best they could. The question of amending these resolutions was then broached. There was no disposition manifested to interfere with the one by which the senate's officers were required to retain all disabled union soldiers that were on the rolls, but it was remarked that there are employed by the senate a number of men placed in office by the republicans who were never in the army in any capacity, and there was expressed by some of the members of the caucus to replace them with democrats. After some discussion the resolution directing inquiry into the nature of instructions given by the census last session, and several other resolutions providing specifically for the retention of Captain Bassett and various other employes, in case any further changes are made, were referred to the caucus committee, an organization which was created in March, to be reported on hereafter.

The republican senators will hold a caucus this afternoon. There is no doubt now Baldwin, of Michigan, will be assigned to the place held by his predecessor.

The republican senators held a brief caucus this afternoon, and referred to a committee consisting of Messrs. Morrill, Ferry and Rollins, the subject of filling the vacancies in the committees on commerce and naval affairs, caused by the death of Senator Chandler.

The republican caucus committee has assigned Senators Baldwin and Ferry, of Michigan, to the vacancies caused by the death of Senator Chandler in the committees on commerce and naval affairs.

Colonel C. J. Tucker, of Brownsville, Texas, is in this city and reports that the removal of troops from the west of Santa Marie has exposed that section of country to renewed depredations by marauders from the other side of the Rio Grande. Colonel Tucker is urging upon the war department the necessity of immediate reoccupation before the residents in that vicinity are compelled to move away.

Mr. Walker has notified Mr. Stephens that he would make no appointment of supervisors until January.

The commissioner of internal revenue today received a dispatch from Collector Atkins, at Atlanta, Ga., stating that an assault by a band of illicit distillers has been made upon his deputies in Towns county. The collector also says that three deputies in Rabun county after seizing several illicit distilleries were fired upon and all wounded, one of them fivefold. The deputies returned the fire, and being armed with United States breechloading rifles were enabled to drive the illicit distillers off. Collector Clark expresses the opinion that there is a preconcocted plan on foot of illicit distillers throughout the entire mountain section to resist revenue officers.

The only subject considered by the cabinet at its meeting to-day was the claim by Spain Eads to a full quarterly payment of $250,000 for the maintenance of the jetties at the mouth of the Mississippi. In view of the fact that there have been twenty days during the last quarter when the channel has not been kept at a stipulated depth, the question was raised as to whether Captain Eads is entitled to full payment. It is finally decided upon the recommendation of the attorney-general that Captain Eads should be allowed $2,500,000 subject to a pro rata reduction for the time during which the channel was not maintained at the required depth.

Senator Carpenter, of Wisconsin, will introduce to-morrow the following resolution:

Whereas, the resumption of specie payment, the coinage of gold, silver and greenbacks as well as money of the United States under the existing laws, and the reasonable expectation that the present condition of the finances of the country will not be disturbed by precipitate legislation has been followed by a restoration of business confidence, revival of all industries of the country and inauguration of general prosperity;

Whereas the stability of the financial policy is essential to the successful conduct of business and therefore be it

Resolved, that, in the opinion of the senate, legislation during the present session of congress changing the existing system of finance should be inexpedient.

The Senate.

Senator Gordon announced the following resolution:

Whereas, The project of the construction of the interoceanic canal in Nicaragua, is recognized as necessity for the property and commerce of the world, and the development of the maritime and commercial interests of the United States, and

Whereas, Such enterprise must of necessity be considered as of international utility under the protection of the United States, therefore be it

Resolved, etc., That the government of the United States pledges to accord full and entire protection to the company to which shall be granted concession by the government of Nicaragua for the protection of said inter-oceanic canal, full assent to said company the peaceful enjoyment of the rights conceded by such concession.

Referred to committee on commerce when appointed.

Mr. Barnside then called his resolution of last session reaffirming the Monroe doctrine in connection with the proposed Darien canal and proposed to speak thereon. At the conclusion of Mr. Burnside's remarks the senate, on motion of Mr. Garland, went into executive session at 12:45 and when the doors were reopened at 1 p.m., it adjourned.

Mr. Jonas offered a resolution in the senate to-day directing the secretary of the interior to transmit to the senate a list of the sealed private land claims in Louisiana, which have not been confirmed by congress or any officer acting under congressional authority, together with such information as he deems necessary to secure the final adjustment of such claims. Adopted.

The House.

A resolution was offered by Mr. Price, of Iowa, declaring it to be the opinion of the house that no change should be made in the currency by act at present session of congress. It was referred, as is also the joint resolution introduced by Mr. Ellis, of Louisiana, pledging the protection of the government to the Nicaraguan inter-oceanic canal company, when it shall have obtained consent from the Nicaraguan government.

Mr. Speer introduced a bill instructing the secretary of war to prohibit military parades and army bands from playing on sundays.

The house then engaged in the reference of bills introduced by unanimous consent.

Mr. Young (Ohio) offered a resolution for the appointment of a committee to investigate the present system of paying fees of the officers of the United States courts. Referred.

Mr. White (Penn.) introduced a joint resolution proposing a constitutional amendment providing that general appropriation bills shall contain nothing but appropriations and granting power to the president to disprove any separate item without defeating the entire bill.

Mr. Fort offered a resolution opposing any attempt to withdraw or change the issues of any of the paper money issued by the United States or to reopen by legislation the currency questions settled by the supreme court.

Mr. McCoid (Iowa) offered a resolution proposing a constitutional amendment to give congress power to regulate and protect trade marks. Re-erred.

The Mississippi Valley.

LOUISVILLE, December 2.—The Mississippi valley river improvement convention met today in the board of trade building. Its object is the collection of statistics and keeping the subject of river improvement before congress in order to obtain the necessary appropriations. Great benefit is expected to accrue to navigation on the great central rivers from the labors of the convention. The governors of the following states reported the appointment of commissioners: Arkansas, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Louisiana, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Wisconsin and West Virginia. A few delegates were present to-day; the majority are expected by to-morrow.

FOREIGN FLASHES.

A Reported Attempt on the Czar—An Important Change of Policy.

LONDON, December 2.—Paris papers to-day announce that at yesterday's cabinet council it was resolved to immediately demand a vote of confidence from the chamber of deputies.

M. Gambetta and all the ministers were present in the chamber of deputies to-day. M. Baudry Dosson withdrew his interpellation of the government for the present. M. Waddington, president of the council and minister of foreign affairs, complained of this course and declared that ministerial questions should not be raised by unmeaning programmes drawn up in private conventions, but openly in tribune. A truce to the policy of meetings and newspaper articles, he said, would be for the interest of the government, parliament and country. If the ministers had not full confidence of the chamber of deputies they were ready to resign. The speech was cheered not only by the deputies of the centers, but by a portion of the left.

RUSSIA.

LONDON, December 2.—A Berlin dispatch to the Standard says the czar will inform the nobility of Moscow at the reception to his determination to call a number of unofficial advisers to assist him in the government of the empire. The council will be purely deliberative, without any right of control or interference. It will be chosen partly by the suffrage of the middle and peasant classes and partly by direct nomination of the czar from the ranks of the hereditary nobility. Other measures of local reform will be announced. These innovations have been strongly advocated by the czarwitch.

A dispatch from St. Petersburg to the Reuter's telegram company contradicts the statement that M. Walujiff will succeed Prince Gortschakoff as prime minister, and says if the latter resigns he will probably be succeeded by Privy Counsellor Giers.

Rumors are current that an attempt was made upon the life of the czar when on his way to Moscow, but no authentic details of the affair have been received.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, December 2.—This morning's Post, commenting upon Yakoob Khan's departure yesterday from Cabul for Peshawur, says: "This news is of great significance. It probably means that Afghanistan has seen the last of its ameer. It also posits for the restraint, if not actual punishment, in store for Yakoob Khan on account of his carelessness in permitting the massacre of the embassy, if not of his connivance in that tragedy. The commission of inquiry is said to have found it impossible to obtain evidence which would justify his conviction for a major offense, but there is more than enough to prove his weakness and culpable negligence."

BELGIUM.

LONDON, December 2.—A dispatch from Paris to the Times says the archbishop of Mechlen, Belgium, in a recent pastoral, asserts that the pope is not infallible except when he judges questions which rest on the testimony of God—that is, on His revealed truth or revealed law. This is intended to rebut the charge that the Belgian bishops are guilty of schisms or disobedience in disregarding the pope's admonitions respecting the educational agitation. The bishop of Tournoy, the most violent opponent of the liberal cabinet, has been superseded by the administration, appointed by the pope. The bishop's mind is believed to be unsound.

TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, December 2.—Yesterday a man forced his way into the hall of the medical council at the war ministry and wounded four persons with a dagger. The motive which prompted the act was a private vengeance, and had no political significance.

A DISGRACE TO THE AGE.

How a Loyal Radical State Treats Its Unfortunates.

MILWAUKEE, December 2.—A majority of the committee appointed by the board of supervisors to investigate the charges of inhumanity in the treatment of the prisoners in the Milwaukee county house of correction made a long report to-day. The committee finds that the treatment of the prisoners has been generally bad, often cruel and sometimes barbarous; that Inspector Hazz is utterly incompetent; that he and his subordinates have violated the statutes in inflicting unwarranted punishment upon the prisoners; that punishment of solitary confinement has been used in a way most degrading, dangerous to health and abominably barbarous, and one which is a disgrace to the age in which we live. The prisoners have been confined in dark cells too small to lie down in, without bed or bedding, winter or summer, and compelled to breathe the foul sickening atmosphere for weeks at a time, and that this should have been in practice for years is, the committee says, a dark blot on the reputation of the city and state. The report recommends the dismissal of Inspector Hazz and an entire revision of the rules governing the institution.

A STREET FIGHT

Over a Little Business Misunderstanding.

A very interesting and highly entertaining street fight occurred Monday afternoon last near the passenger depot between a densely colored negro and an intensely excited German. The latter, it seems, had sold the negro a hack and the requisite amount of locomotive power. The trade, it appears, had been made upon the installment plan, and the negro had failed to come up with the payments according to the agreement. Meeting the negro on the streets the German demanded the money owing him, and the negro refused to pay it, saying that he was out of funds.

The German, as soon as his demand was refused, got in the hack and started the horse off. Before the necessary locomotion had been put in the animal via the business end of a whip, the negro grappled the bridle of the animal and brought the entire arrangement to a halt. The German was then pulled out of the hack by the negro, and a rough and tumble fight ensued. Several yards of the ground was occupied by the pair for some time. Finally the fight was brought to a close by an outside party dealing the negro a hard blow on the head with a rock, which for a short time laid the darkey out. While the negro laid stretched out on the ground covered with dirt and dust the German again seated himself in the hack and successfully drove away the property over which the dispute had taken place. The large crowd who had collected to see the fight witnessed the affair with much pleasure. The combatants escaped arrest, the police not coming up until some time after the fight had terminated.

The Democrats Carry Louisiana.

NEW ORLEANS, December 2.—The election in the city passed off quietly. A very light vote was polled, probably less than two-thirds. The "ring" ticket in this parish was generally elected. Special dispatches to the Democrat from all the telegraph stations in the state show heavy democratic gains. These reports giving the estimate of majorities in eleven country parishes claim democratic gains of 12,100, compared with the democratic count of 1876, when the parishes gave Hayes 16,000 majority. All of the dispatches say that the election passed off quietly, and most of them report the negroes voting the democratic ticket and for the constitution.

A Marble Cenotaph.

FREDERICKSBURG, December 2.—The employes of the Southern express company have erected a marble cenotaph, twenty feet high, to the memory of W. M. Willis, their late superintendent, who fell a victim to yellow fever in Memphis in 1878, with a suitable inscription commemorative of the unselfish devotion and noble character of the deceased and the affection in which his memory is held.

UNDER WHICH KING?

THAT IS THE QUESTION TO-DAY.

A Set of Warm Races in the Cities Throughout Georgia—What the Municipal Voters are Getting Restive Over—The School Question Looming Up.

We do not remember to have seen a time when there were so many exciting races in the various cities of the state for the municipal honors, as at present. The most of the races close this week, several of them coming off to-day. A hasty review of the field may not therefore be uninteresting.

Through courtesy we shall leave Atlanta for the end of the list, and will commence with Augusta.

In the canal city there is a most heated contest over the mayoralty between Mr. R. H. May, at present a member of council, and Mr. Estes who has been for five terms the mayor of the city. The race hinges on the mayoralty there being only one or two points of difference in the aldermanic tickets. The point that will interest Atlanta people is that Colonel Wilberforce Daniel has warm opposition, and they all send the gallant colonel their best wishes for the hot work of to-day, and trust that he will charge through as he used to do in the old days of '63. There is no issue on which the mayoralty race is fought except for the office itself. Mr. Estes has been mayor so often that it is almost "a policy" to elect or defeat him. There are Estes and anti-Estes men all through the city. Mr. May is a popular man and has a fine record. He was defeated after a most gallant fight for the mayoralty of last year by Mr. Meyer. The race will be a squally one and has a doubtful issue. The Augusta men in attendance on the supreme court will hazard no opinion as to which side will win. They are so much interested that they wanted to go home to-day and vote but could not get off from the court. In event of either man's success, Augusta will have a good mayor. It goes of course without saying that the canal is a most important factor in the race, and the fact that Mr. Estes was one of the prime movers in this scheme, is one of his strongest points. The race has been somewhat disorderly, one Eestes meeting having been broken up by a mob—or an alleged mob.

The contest in Athens is even bitterer than in Augusta if possible. The issue is there pitched between Mr. C. A. Talmadge, of Talmadge, Hodgson & Co., an ex-mayor and a capital man, and Mr. J. H. Carlton, a young man of fine character and energy. The race in Athens is considerably mixed. The workingmen's movement figures in it pretty largely, Mr. Carlton having been ostensibly nominated by the workingmen. Mr. Talmadge's friends claim that he is supported by quite as many workingmen as Mr. Carlton. Somehow or other the Northwestern road is brought into the canvass. Mr. Ferdinand Phinizy, who is a warm supporter of Mr. Carlton, has been accused of hostility to the road, and of working in the interests of the Georgia road. A letter from Mr. Howell Cobb sets Mr. Phinizy on top as far as the railroad issue is concerned. Beyond this, however, there seems to be something of the road management in the fight, where or how, we cannot exactly tell. Mr. Brumby, who seems to be an authority on elections, is quoted as saying that there will not be fifty votes difference between the two candidates. Each candidate is backed by a strong ticket, and the excitement in Athens is spoken of as something unprecedented. One of the points in favor of Mr. Talmadge, is that he mad. a most excellent mayor when in office before, and is a man of unexceptionable character. Mr. Carlton is a man of quite as high character, and it is complained by some of his supporters that the firm of Talmage, Hodgson & Co., wants to control the affairs of the city. The interest of Athens will be safe in the hands of either man and either ticket. The fight is being earnestly waged by cards in the newspapers, but the sky will be serene after the storm is over.

A determined fight is going on in the little city of Cartersville, Mr. Foute and Mr. Trippe being the candidates for mayor. We venture to say that the Felton issue has nothing to do with the race. Both candidates are anti-Felton men, so that that is no issue. The trouble seems to be over the school question. The question of establishing free schools will come up next spring, and the candidates are requested now to declare themselves on this issue. Mr. Foute is openly for the schools and Mr. Trippe will not commit himself. He says that if the people vote for schools he will of course put the wish of the people into effect. The race was a hot one from the start, and grows more interesting as it progresses. The personal worth of the two men only adds to the intensity of the race.

In Rome—bright, rushing, bouncing Rome—the fight is close and tough, as it always has been. No city of its inches on this earth can get up such rousing municipal races as the mountain city. This time the issue is put between Mayor M. A. Nevin, its present incumbent, and ex-Mayor W. F. Ayer. There are several issues in this race, the chief of which is that the friends of both men want to put their favorites in. An attempt was made to create the impression that Mr. Nevin's ticket favored the repeal of the registration law, but a card in the papers mashed that impression. Mr. Nevin was elected at the race before last on an independent ticket we believe and against the regular nominees. He is not a Felton man, however, and the Felton men did not enter into the race at all. In his last race, if we remember correctly, he had little or no opposition. He has made a good mayor, but in this respect has no advantage over Mayor Ayer, who also made a capital officer. We have seen no prediction as to how the race will go, and can form no opinion. We used to think we knew something of the city politics of Rome, but things are "split" now. We see tickets running together now in harmony that couldn't have been tied together in the old times. We only wish that both tickets could be elected in the present race.

In Jonesboro there is a pretty little race between the new ticket and the old. A card appeared in the last News signed "no negro voters," in which these colored gentlemen announce that they have had a meeting and have determined to change the order of things. They feel that they have the balance of power in their own hands, and that they are determined to manage things to suit themselves. This is a strange proclamation, and will doubtless have an opposite effect from what is intended.

In Atlanta there is no mayor to elect. There is no opposition for the alderman, and Mr. Beeman has a walk over, and a deserved walk over. In the wards there is opposition to every man, and in the most of the wards the race is close. There is no attempt to name the ticket, and no one seems to know who will make the winning post.

There are two points of interest in the earnestness of these elections. The first is that it is evidence that the cities are growing. Whenever there is a warm contest for the offices in a city it is a good sign that the city is prospering. Few men want the honor of presiding over a dead town.

Another notable point is that the candidates in all the towns express themselves in favor of free schools—if it is possible to establish them—except one candidate. In Atlanta a man cannot run unless he plants himself on this platform. This sign is a good one. We send all these cities the best wishes of THE CONSTITUTION. May they all select the best tickets, and be satisfied with their choice.

THE RACE IN THE THIRD WARD.

There is considerable apprehension in the city about the result of the election in the third ward. We have a large amount of bonds to dispose of and the fact that our city has elected a negro to our council will not help us even with the republican money-holders. Mr. Buchanan and Mr. Adamson seem to be the most prominent candidates outside of Cargile, the negro candidate. It would be well for every voter to select one of the two first named men hat is more likely to lead, and concentrate on him. Our information is that Mr. Buchanan is the strongest man. If this be true, Mr. Adamson ought to retire and give a clear field. We cannot afford to make a mistake to gratify the ambition of a few men.

SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

About That Alleged Southern Compact Against It.

Cincinnati Enquirer.

An Enquirer dispatch from Louisville, published on yesterday, stating that there was in that city a revival of the rumor that the managers of the Louisville and Nashville, Nashville and Chattanooga, and Chattanooga and Alabama roads, had completed an alliance by which they proposed to shut out the Cincinnati Southern from through business to the seaboard, created not a little consternation in the minds of some citizens of Cincinnati yesterday. In order to get at the facts of the case, and the effect which an utterance of that kind would produce, an Enquirer reporter yesterday afternoon set out to interview those most directly interested in the matter. Mr. Clement, the president of the company operating the road, who returned but a few days since from a visit to the officers of the roads in question, was out of town, but one of the trustees was found. In reply to the reporter's questions regarding the subject, he said: "I do not think there is the slightest cause for alarm in regard to the rumor. It is an old story, and probably unfounded in fact. We have the assurance of the officers of those roads that they have the warmest feelings toward the Southern road, and will do all they can for it in every way. The Southern road is too important a line for them to combine against. Why, we have now an invitation from them to go down and meet them and arrange matters for the mutual good of the roads, and at the same time take a trip over the line of the roads. We have accepted the invitation and will make the trip early in December. Besides, we have letters from them which show that they—instead of wishing to work against the Southern road—desire to cultivate it and make it useful to themselves and their roads, and by that means useful to the Southern."

The following is one of the letters in question, showing the kindly feeling of the officials of the Western and Atlantic road, running between Chattanooga and the Georgia seaboard, toward the Southern road:

ATLANTA, GA., November 5, 1879.—W. H. Clement, president and general manager of the Cincinnati Southern railroad (No. 49 Kimball house)

—Dear Sir: Referring to our conversation of this morning, I beg leave to state that the executive committee of the Western and Atlantic railroad company meets on the 20th instant, which will be the earliest period when the question of giving the consent of the company to the occupation of a part of our right-of-way by your company between Boyce's and Chattanooga can be discussed. I shall support the resolution giving our consent that you may occupy our right-of-way in accordance with the act of the legislature. Since I conversed with you, Colonel E. W. Cole, our vice-president, and much the largest stockholder in our company, tells me that he fully concurs. I am satisfied that there will be no difficulty about the matter. While I can not speak officially until the board has acted, I make this statement that you may submit it to your commissioners, to use it as you may think proper. I assure you it will be our policy to cultivate the most friendly relations with your company, and trust and believe our future relations will always be pleasant.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JOSEPH E. BROWN, President.

CAPTAIN COLE, OF THE NASHVILLE LINE.

The Dick Deadeye of the Evansville Courier, gently waltzes down to the footlights and warbles the following "little episode" in yesterday's issue:

King Cole, we've got insportant information,
Sing, hey, the railroad giant that you are,
About a very intimate relation,
Your rival route, the E. H. N. R. R.
This rival route
Has turned about,
In unison you both will shout,
That Louisville shan't be left out by the L. & N. R. R.

In Nashville they have held a consultation,
The mighty railroad magnates that they are,
And Cole has caused a lively consternation
By the bluffing of the L. & N. R. R.
His game of bluff
Was very tough,
But Evansville was green enough
To ante up his stake against the L. & N. R. R.

The result of this railroad confabulation—
You shrewd financial fakirs that you are—
Will be a grinding great consolidation
Between Cole and the L. & N. R. R.
If this you do,
You'll surely rue
The day we presented you
One hundred thousand dollars for the N. & C. R. R.

The people of Vincennes are sadly sighing—
At least Cole's often told us that they are—
And want the road from Owensboro a-flying—
The game of Cole and the L. & N. R. R.
Without a will,
Poor Evansville
Depends upon the mercy still,
And is throttled by the fingers of the L. & N. R. R.

AMONG THE UTES.

Delivering Their Testimony With Their Hip-Pockets Loaded.

DENVER, December 2.—A Los Pinos dispatch says, the White river Utes came in last Saturday and were before the commissioner. They all wear arms, they are concealed. The members of the commission and attaches all keep their guns and revolvers near, that they may be used on quick notice. Both sides are distrustful, although they endeavor to appear at ease. Henry Jim, Indian, who was the interpreter of the White river agency, testified Saturday that he knew nothing of the massacre at the agency, but was at Milk river and knew Jack and Calaron, who led the attack on Thornburgh. The other Indians present attempted to interrupt and prompt him, but he paid little attention to them and told a straight story. Douglass and Jack did not come in, but expected to do so. It is now said the party advancing from Utah supposed to be soldiers were Mormons. The Indians are coming from all quarters, six hundred to a thousand Utes being camped within a day's ride of the agency. The hostiles at present are considerably agitated, and gather in knots inside and outside of the building. The chiefs and herdsmen constantly address squads of braves.

Still in Doubt.

NEW YORK, December 2.—A rumor was mentioned this morning that the state board of canvassers will probably certify to the election of Clarkson N. Potter as lieutenant-governor of the state, in consequence of irregularities by some of the county boards in counting as scattering votes intended for him. The difference in the vote cast for Hoskins and Potter respectively, is said to be less than one hundred.

An Albany special to an evening paper, says: The complete returns of the late election are now at the office of the secretary of state. The majority for Hoskins over Potter, by full returns, is 287. The board of state canvassers meets December 12, for the purpose of counting the returns and making official returns of the result.

The Kellogg Investigation.

NEW ORLEANS, December 2.—Milton Jones, a member of the Packard legislature, testified before the senate sub-committee to-day that he was not bribed to vote for Kellogg, and that he signed the affidavit through fear. Charles Cavanac testified to the conversations with Delacy, Jones, Gary, Watson and others, in which they admitted having been paid by Kellogg, and acknowledged the truth of the statements made in their affidavit. United States District-Attorney Leonard, a former member of the Packard legislature, denied any knowledge of bribery at the time of Kellogg's election.

Primary Elections.

PHILADELPHIA, December 2.—The democratic delegate elections had here to-day were attended with much disorder. In the fifth ward the convention was broken up by a mob from the fourth ward and three men were shot, one of whom, Fernard Riley, died on the way to the hospital.

Dr. A. Fox.

Dr. Alexander Fox, the optician, left yesterday on a visit to Savannah, and will be one several weeks. The doctor will doubtless do well in Savannah, as he goes there legbly recommended.

NEWS AT THE CAPITOL.

GEORGIA securities are in great and increasing demand.

THE Augusta circuit still entertains the supreme court.

STATE SCHOOL COMMISSIONER ORR thinks the new normal college will be a great thing for Georgia.

THERE are among the 1,300 convicts in the Georgia penitentiary not a dozen who are unable to work. The health of the penitentiary averages better than that of Atlanta, the healthiest city in the state.

RAGGED HUMANITY.

REVELLING IN ITS WICKEDNESS.

A Strange Case of Robbery in Buffalo—An Awful Double Tragedy in Kentucky—Three Men Killed by an Explosion—A Freight Train Jumps the Track.

BUFFALO, December 2.—A daring and successful robbery was perpetrated on Wednesday night last, in the palatial residence of the Hon. William G. Fargo, president of the American express company, on Fargo avenue. The details are as follows: About 8 o'clock on Wednesday evening a chambermaid went to the private rooms of Mr. and Mrs. Fargo to prepare their sleeping apartments for occupancy, according to her usual custom. She noticed that the gas was burning in the dressing-room and the door partly opened. As she was about to enter the door was shut in her face, and she supposed that probably Mr. Fargo himself was in the room arranging his toilet. She sat down outside for a while to wait, but noticed after a time that the gas had been extinguished. She entered the room, and found the bureau drawer open, but still suspecting nothing, and not stopping to make an examination, she closed the drawer, and retired, thinking, of course, that no one except the proper occupants of the room had been there. Last evening, however, Mrs. Fargo had occasion to go to the same drawer, in which jewelry was kept, and made the startling discovery that a bold robbery had been committed, jewelry, etc., to the value of about $1,200 having been stolen. Following is a list of the stolen articles: A pin and ear-rings of solid gold and black enamel, with pearls in the center, one row of diamonds around the earrings and two rows of diamonds around the pin, which has a guard chain three or four inches long; a set of gold jewelry, pin and earrings; one gold neck chain, to which a locket had been attached, but was broken off; two amethyst finger rings, two gold bracelets, one Swiss watch and lady's gold fob chain, one set of malachite jewelry, pin and earrings, two gold shawl-pins, two plain gold finger rings, one $20 gold piece. This was valued as a souvenir, being a portion of the gold given by Mr. Fargo to his father and mother on the occasion of their golden wedding. Just how such a daring robbery could have been successfully perpetrated, and the thief escape unseen, is a mystery which remains to be unraveled. None of the servants saw any stranger about the house, and whoever the thief was he evidently understood his business. The robbery seems to have been the work of a smart "professional sneak thief," though it seems very singular how he obtained his knowledge of the exact location of the valuables. His promptness in closing the door on the chambermaid was all that prevented his detection then and there

CHAPLIN, KY., December 2.—The particulars of an awful crime committed by a negro named Anthony Kelley, at a point twelve miles east of this place, in Chaplin hills, at an early hour yesterday morning, have just been received here. About three weeks ago an old negro woman, whose name cannot be ascertained, visited that section and announced that she was empowered to work miracles equal to any mentioned in the Bible, and among the many who visited and believed her was Anthony Kelley. She told him that he must murder his mistress, a negro woman, known as Kate Miller, and sell her body to the students for dissection, and that by so doing he would be enabled to marry a woman worth $2,000, who obtained it by the death of her father, who was killed in the United States army. Kelley at first refused to comply with the voodo's instructions, but the matter seemed to prey upon his mind until yesterday morning, when he got up from bed, found the ax, and with a deadly blow made an incision into Kate Miller's neck that caused instant death. A boy fifteen years of age who was asleep upon the floor awoke and escaped from the house, which was somewhat isolated, and after running a mile or more gave the alarm. Soon two neighbors were en route to the scene, but when they reached it they found the cabin on fire and the body of Kelley lying in the doorway, where he had cut his throat with a razor and died. The couple were considered vagabonds and consequently worthless, but the excitement in the vicinity all noon yesterday was high over the tragedy.

ST. PAUL, December 2.—An Euclaire, Wis., special to the Pioneer Press says the boiler in the Euclaire lumber company's planing mill exploded with terrific force at 4 o'clock this afternoon, killing Engineer Hoskins, Fireman Hasplin, and a teamster named Gallagher. The force of the explosion was so great as to be felt all over the city. Fragments of the wreck were scattered for blocks around. Several other employes were more or less injured. An inquest on the dead bodies is being held to-night.

MEMPHIS, December 2.—An east bound freight train on the Little Rock road jumped the track yesterday afternoon between Forest City and Madison and ran into a trestle, ditching fifteen cars, loaded with cotton, all of which were burned. A negro woman with two children and George Forsyth, brakesman, were instantly killed. R. Trowbridge, conductor, O'Brien, brakeman, and Joseph Hook, proprietor of the Blackfish eating station, were seriously injured. The engine and tender passed over safely.

LEBANON, PA., December 2.—Henry Wise, one of the murderers of Joseph Rober, was this morning sentenced to be hanged.

SACO, ME., December 2.—Calvin Boston, a carpenter, was killed and four other men seriously injured here this morning by the fall of scaffolding in an ice-house upon which they were at work.

PETERSBURG, VA., December 2.—Three hundred cords of wood, near Stony creek station on the Petersburg and Weldon road, were burned this morning. The fire also destroyed the railroad for a considerable distance and stopped the passage of trains. The northern bound mail train from the south with two hundred colored emigrants from different sections of North Carolina en route to Indiana, due here at 3:30 p.m., has not arrived. Telegraphic communication with southern points is cut off. Damages will be repaired as soon as possible.

GALVESTON, December 2.—A special to the News from Waco says: Last night in the country near this place, where a dance was in progress, Bud Wood invited Miss Grace Stanfield to dance, which she declined. Wood became angry and demanded that the dance cease, and, following a man named Will Currie into a back room, provoked a fight. Currie knocked him down with a pair of tongs. The two men afterwards met outside and fought a duel with pistols, a dozen shots being exchanged. Currie was wounded in the hand, a bystander in the leg and George Wood was shot in the thigh. Bud Wood then went to where Miss Stanfield was engaged in conversation with Albert Chock and made two attempts to shoot her. He then said to Chock, "You are a friend of Currie," and shot him dead and going up to Currie knocked him senseless with his pistol. Wood then made good his escape.

LONDON, December 2.—The Chemitz, Saxony, Tageblatt states that an explosion of a fire damp occurred in a mine in that district last evening, and it is feared from seventy to eighty persons perished. The recovery of the corpses of the victims is actively proceeding.

SAN FRANCISCO, December 2.—A Virginia City dispatch says: "The engineer at the Union shaft, while changing the shift this morning, ran the cage into the sheaves. Eighteen men were in the cage and on the skeif beneath and nearly all were more or less injured. One McCarey has since died and several others it is feared are fatally hurt. The engineer left immediately after the accident and a committee of miners are now looking for him.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., December 2.—Two boilers of the Girard furnace exploded this afternoon with terrific force, wrecking the engine house and badly damaging the furnace. Two men were buried in the debris and one Amos Llewellyn was killed.

COMMERCIAL FERTILIZERS.

Interesting Facts and Figures as to Georgia.

There will probably be sold during the present season more commercial fertilizers than were ever sold in Georgia in any one previous season. The business has opened in a manner which indicates this plainly. The commissioner of agriculture has recently taken a practical view of the manner of inspecting fertilizers and has the matter so well in hand that we may expect his management of it to result to the advantage of the former as well as to that of the state in the way of a large revenue from fees. Few people know how largely commercial fertilizers are used in Georgia. Their sale has become a great business in which agents in every county and great firms in the cities engage on scales of varying importance. The following figures will show the amount of commercial fertilizers used in the state since 1875:

For the season of 1875-6	55,316 tons.
For the season of 1876-7	75,824 tons.
For the season of 1877-8	93,478 tons.
For the season of 1878-9	85,049 tons.

It will be seen that there was a steady and large increase from 1875 up to last season, when the use of fertilizers in Georgia fell off 8,429 tons. It is very probable that the figures for the present season will run above the highest in the table above given. Samples of all brands used in the state are preserved in the rooms of the agricultural department after being inspected. It is curious to know how many brands of this useful article are demanded by the farmers of our state. The following are the figures since the organization of the agricultural department:

For the season of 1874-5	110 brands.
For the season of 1875-6	101 brands.
For the season of 1876-7	125 brands.
For the season of 1877-8	127 brands.
For the season of 1878-9	162 brands.

While the inspection of fertilizers is a duty that the state owes to its agricultural interest, it is also a source of revenue to the state, netting annually a handsome sum, as the following financial exhibit will show:

Fees on 85,049.19 tons guano inspected during season of 1878-9,		$42,524 60
Inspectors' salaries to the 1st of September, 1879	$6,204 16	
Chemist's salary to September 1st, 1879	3,000 00	
Paid for tags	2,052 77	
Total expenses of inspection		11,256 93
Leaving a net balance in the treasury of		31,267 67

As the business will be so much larger this season the net profit of inspection may run as high as $45,000, while the farmers will be saved a great deal more than that by protection from spurious and worthless articles.

OUR NEIGHBORS.

A Dead White Man—The Work of the Moonshiners, Etc.

A RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

SPARTANBURG, S. C., December 2.—The through freight bound for Atlanta ran off at this place at 8:30. The switch was open and caused the accident. The engine was almost a complete wreck. No one injured except the engineer and fireman; both slightly.

OFF THE TRACK.

OPELIKA, December 2.—The accommodation train of the Western railroad ran off a few miles below here, yesterday evening, throwing off four or five boxes and making almost a wreck. Fortunately no one was injured. There were only a few passengers on board. The mail train was delayed here on that account fully two hours last night. Chancery court opens to-day.——Nine new firms have been established here this fall

CONYERS DOTS.

CONYERS, GA., December 2.—A rousing temperance meeting was held in the Masonic hall last night. An eloquent address was delivered by Hon. D. C. Oliver, state lecturer I. O. G. T., Miss Jennie Gay read a beautiful and touching essay, and Rev. F. M. Haygood made a humorous and effective speech.——The readings of Miss Louise Clarke, the same night, delighted all who were present. Miss Clarke is one of the foremost in her profession.——The wet and dry election is now progressing quietly and pleasantly. Will send result to-morrow.

DROWNED IN THE FLINT.

BAINBRIDGE, November 30.—A dead white man was found in the river five miles below here Friday last. Coroner Kerr held an inquest. A gold watch on the body bearing on the inside of the case "Oscar Ricks, from his mother," proved his identity. He was attending our late fair; mysteriously disappeared before its close; was not heard from until his body was found, which must have been in the water twenty days. Decomposition had so defaced the features it was impossible to recognize them. No marks of violence could be discovered, and the jury returned a verdict of "death by drowning." Deceased was a native of Alabama, of good family and a young man of good character. His body will be taken to Eufaula for burial to-morrow by his brother-in-law, H. C. Hart.

THE WORK OF MOONSHINERS.

FAIRBURN, December 1.—The body of a man, supposed to have been murdered, was discovered day before yesterday, three miles above Red Oak, almost in sight of the Atlanta and West Point railroad, in the western portion of Campbell county, on the land of A. M. Smith and in the extreme north corner of the county. The particulars ascertained by the jury of inquest, as gathered from Coroner Dr. Stephen Malone, who has just returned from the scene, are as follows: The body was found lying on the back covered with dirt about two feet deep, with a rope tied around each arm and drawn back tightly when found. The rope was tied around his neck with a hangman's noose. The body was horribly mutilated, and the head from the lower jaw upward was entirely missing. The jury are under the impression that he must have been dead for a month or more. The clothes he wore were dark summer cassimere. Nothing was found on his person but a red cotton handkerchief. No clue to the perpetrators of this inhumane deed has been discovered. It is believed however, to be the work of moonshiners, and most likely of the same parties who murdered poor old Vason, Clayton and others.

THE TEMPERANCE WAVE.

Rockdale County Falls Up the Ditch.

For some months past quite a lively campaign has been carried on in Rockdale county by the temperance and anti-temperance men. The order of Good Templars is very strong in the county, embracing among its members many of the very best citizens.

The canvass has waxed quite warm at times, which culminated yesterday when the vote was taken on the question of restriction or no restriction, which resulted in a splendid victory for the temperance men. The following telegram received late last night by J. G. Thrower tells the tale: "Restriction wins two to one in Conyers." As about two-thirds of all the voting of the county is done in Conyers there can now be no doubt of the result.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

CONYERS, December 2.—Rockdale county has freed herself from the sale of liquor by two hundred majority. The temperance men were out in full force, with their emblem, the blue ribbon, floating in victory. Every man was at his post and all did their work.

The Maine Muddle.

AUGUSTA, December 2.—The governor and council were in session to-day until one o'clock. They allowed the returns of the county officers to be examined by the senators and representatives-elect, or their attorneys, but refused to exh

The Constitution.

During the coming year—a year that will witness the progress and culmination of the most interesting political contest that has ever taken place in this country—every citizen and every thoughtful person will be compelled to rely upon the newspapers for information. Why not get the best? Abroad THE CONSTITUTION is recognized, referred to and quoted from as the leading southern journal—as the organ and vehicle of the best southern thought and opinion—and at home its columns are consulted for the latest news, the freshest comment, and for all matters of special and current interest. THE CONSTITUTION contains more and later telegraphic news than any other Georgia paper, and this particular feature will be largely added to during the coming year. All its facilities for gathering the latest news from all parts of the country will be enlarged and supplemented. THE CONSTITUTION is both chronicler and commentator. Its editorial opinions, its contributions to the drift of current discussion, its humorous and satirical paragraphs, are copied from one end of the country to the other. It aims always to be the brightest and the best—newsy, original and piquant. It aims particularly to give the news impartially and fully, and to keep its readers informed of the drift of current discussion by liberal but concise quotations from all its contemporaries. It aims, in short, to more than ever deserve to be known as "the leading southern newspaper." Bill Arp will continue to contribute his unique letters, which grow in savory humor week by week. "Old Si" will add his quaint fun to the collection of good things, and "Uncle Remus" has in preparation a series of negro myth legends, illustrating the folk-lore of the old plantation. In every respect THE CONSTITUTION for 1880 will be better than ever.

THE WEEKLY CONSTITUTION is a carfully edited compendium of the news of the week and contains the best and freshest matter to be found in any other weekly from a daily office. Its news and miscellaneous contents are the freshest and its market reports the latest.

THE SOUTHERN CULTIVATOR.

This, the best, the most reliable and most popular of southern agricultural journals is issued from the printing establishment of THE CONSTITUTION. It is still edited by Mr. W. L. JONES, and is devoted to the best interests of the farmers of the south. It is sent at reduced rates with the Weekly edition of THE CONSTITUTION.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Daily Constitution	$ 10 00	a year.
" "	5 00	six months.
" "	2 50	three months
Weekly Constitution	1 50	a year.
" "	1 00	six months.
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" "	Clubs of 20, 20 00	"
Southern Cultivator	1 50	"
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Weekly Constitution and Cultivator to same address	2 50	for one year.

Address THE CONSTITUTION,
Atlanta, Ga.

ATLANTA, GA., DECEMBER 3, 1879

WHILE democrats all over the country are urging congress to let the currency alone, the president and his secretary would embarrass the business interests by reopening the disputed financial question of the past. By not heeding their recommendations the democrats can demonstrate to the country who are and who are not in favor of an everlasting tinkering of the finances.

IN both houses resolutions were introduced yesterday looking to a complete protectorate of the rights of the Nicaraugua ship canal project as soon as the proposed company acquires from Nicaragua any such rights. Senator Gordon presented the matter in the senate. There is probably a good deal more president making or unmaking in these resolutions than canal building.

NEW YORK does not yet know the name of her next lieutenant-governor. The state board of canvassers meet on the fifteenth instant, and there are intimations that Mr. Potter has the most votes that are not tainted with irregularities. The returning board of New York, by the way, is democratic, and the difference between the returned votes for the two candidates is very small indeed. Each reader can form his own conclusions, while he is waiting for the result.

THE condition of affairs at the Los Pinos agency is one of suppressed war. The commissioners are armed, all the witnesses come armed, and their respective friends are fully armed. It is an armed peace—that is, it was at the latest advices. The commissioners may have gone by this morning to meet Thornburg. There is very little probability of any settlement of the trouble through peaceful efforts. The White River Utes who were engaged in the massacre have no intention of surrendering themselves.

A Word With the South.

Since it seems perfectly certain that the stalwarts are determined to have "a "strong man" for president—a man strong enough to nurse and protect the big N with which they spell nation—a twin of the N with which we spell Nass—and since it is perfectly certain that "a strong "man" under our institutions means an empire under another name, it is time for the south to discuss in a quiet way the probabilities of the future. In order to conceal, as far as possible, their own designs, the stalwart organs are now claiming with a good deal of amusing vociferousness that the south is engaged in an attempt to break up the government by making Grant emperor. Even the editor of the New York Tribune makes the charge with all the seriousness that usually attaches to its stock-jobbing editorials; but no sane southern man ever dreamed of such a thing save as a sort of humorous offset to the demands of the republicans for "a strong man." Notwithstanding the fact that the leaders of that party have been much disturbed and depressed by recent symptoms in the south which they failed either to appreciate or understand, and notwithstanding that some of them are disposed to regard the proposed southern tour of Grant with some degree of suspicion, the general republican tendency is in the direction of the man on horseback—and this tendency is by no means unnatural. It is the direct result of the alarming doctrine of centralization preached by the republican leaders and newspapers during the extra session—a doctrine which the republicans claim was indorsed by the people at the recent fall elections.

It may be taken for granted, therefore, that the republicans will insist upon a strong man, that the strong man will be Grant, and that his third term will culminate in the centralization toward which the country is hastening. In other words, his third term will make a fourth necessary, and a fourth will found a Grant dynasty. It is to this dynasty and its succession that the south must look for hope and comfort. Fortunately for the south—fortunately, indeed, for the whole country—the mantle of succession will fall upon the Hon. Fred Grant, who, by his remarkable gallantry upon the gory fields of Washington and Chicago, has already won his way to a colonelcy in the regular army. To Colonel Fred, therefore, the south and the country must look when the country has become reconciled to the methods of the new empire. His pa will probably be a republican dictator, having already abandoned himself to the alleged principles of that party, but Colonel Fred Grant must be nursed and coaxed into believing that, in succeeding to the dictatorship, he represents not a party, but the whole country. We all remember what tears the people shed when it was thought advisable for the colonel to withdraw his forces from Chicago and join his sire on a foreign shore: not the people of the south, to be sure, for they did not, at that time, fully appreciate the vigor and efficiency of the republican tactics which resulted in sending father and son upon a widely distributed junket among the princes of the east and the nations of the earth. Nor did they appreciate in their full significance the relations that exist between Ulysses S. and Frederick D. And yet we might have been better informed; we might have made deductions and inferences; we might have taken advantage of the hints that our esteemed republican contemporaries let fall; but we did not. It was at this conjuncture in the affairs of the nation, as it were—also as it is and will be—that THE CONSTITUTION was recreant to the obviousness of the situation; we confess it with pain and utter humiliation. It was at this unhappy period of our obtuseness that we even went so far as to speak lightly and loosely of the encounters which the colonel was wont to have with the average Chicago cocktail; and so perverse was this obtuseness that even when the Buffalo Express came to us damp with the tears of its usually lively editors, or when the Burlington Hawkeye, in a cool and formal paragraph, rebuked our giddiness, we failed to take the hint. But we see it all now. We see why the gallant colonel was compelled to leave the frontiers in the neighborhood of Chicago exposed to the ruthless invasions of the red men and other fiends. The engineers of the movement—the republican leaders—were desirous of preserving the unities by putting father and son on exhibition together, so that not only our own people, but the overweening and purse-proud grandees of the effete monarchies of the old world might behold with one pair of opera-glasses all of the new American dynasty there was in sight.

Our obtuseness was deplorable, but it is not without remedy. We do not believe that Colonel Fred Grant is incorrigible; we do not believe that his warlike soul is proof against approaches from the sanguinary south. As matters stand, it is very plain to us that if this section is going to market with the expectation of fetching a chunk of beef home to the children—if she expects to reap any advantage from the Grant dynasty which the republicans are preparing to inaugurate—her policy is to conciliate the colonel. To this end, he should be put at once in the hands of a trainer. It is not necessary that this trainer should be a partisan of the south. No: we have had enough of sectionalism and prejudice. Let us do away with them. Let us employ some large-souled patriot like Sergeant Bates, or Potter Palmer, or Blanton Duncan. Even those who may be disposed to ignore the Grant movement at the north must admit that if it be successful, our only opportunity is to ingratiate ourselves somewhere in the affections of Colonel Fred, and we can only hope to do this by making sure that the proper sort of person mixes his cocktails and chalks his cues. We are disposed to be hopeful. The outlook appears to be gloomy enough until this plan of coaching Colonel Fred encroaches upon our reflections, and then, in an instant, the political sky is bright and clear. Under these circumstances, it is the duty of the solid south to capture and enthrall the legitimate heir of the strong man policy. But we must go to work quietly. It must be no tin-pan serenade. We must move cautiously; strategy must be exercised. While the stalwarts are stuffing the old man with honors we must be flirting with the young one. In the words of the rural Ohio editor during the recent campaign: "Do this and all may yet be "well. Not do it, and we are lost."

The Macon and Brunswick Railroad.

In making an editorial synopsis of certain resolutions adopted by the citizens of Brunswick, and in commenting thereon, in yesterday's paper, one of our young men made statements which may mislead our readers as to the position of THE CONSTITUTION. In order that there may be no such misunderstanding, we desire to discuss the matter further.

The people not only of Brunswick, but of the whole state, are deeply interested in the success of the plan set on foot by the last legislature to dispose of the Macon and Brunswick road to a company that will give us a competing line through the state to the seaboard. Such a line is of as much importance to Atlanta and Macon as it is to Brunswick—as important to the people of north Georgia as to the people of middle and southern Georgia. And if there was any measure upon which the legislature was nearly unanimous, it was that which provides for the sale or lease of the road to a company that will give the people a competing line to the tide-water. The feeling in favor of this measure was so strong in the legislature that it was attributed by many to prejudices against the Central railroad. Indeed, in some of the papers opposed to the building of the extension, the charge was directly made that the general assembly was animated by prejudice against Mr. Wadley and his railroad. We know that the members from north and south Georgia were earnestly in favor of perfecting the bill so that in any event the competing line would be built, and that the legislature was nearly unanimous in expressing its purpose. The measure was carefully drawn, and we do not see how it is possible for a legislative assembly to more clearly and unmistakably express its intentions than has been done in the body of this bill.

Under the bill thus perfected and thus expressing the intentions of the representatives of the state, the road was advertised for lease by the governor and put up to the highest bidder. And here we find, on the first turn of the wheel, obstructions in the way of carrying out the plainly expressed intentions of the legislature. These obstructions have increased until the friends of the Central railroad now quietly laugh in their sleeves and assert that "nothing can be done "with the road until there is further legislation on the subject."

Two things only are certain now. One is that the road from Macon will not be built, and the other is that a huge lawsuit and nothing more will be the result of the January sale or lease. It is possible that Attorney-General Ely will be called upon for his opinion as to what the legislature really intended to do with the road. This will be given in the early spring, about the time the sap begins to rise, and the whole matter will then be relegated to the next general assembly.

We think Governor Colquitt made a serious mistake in not disposing of the road at the last sale. The road brought more than the price fixed by the legislature. It could have been disposed of at a fair price, and with such stipulations as would have left no doubt as to what would be the result of the sale. Governor Colquitt was on the ground, and knew what the legislature and the people wanted; he knew who was causing the complications. There was not a man in the audience who did not have sense enough to see it. It is useless to reply to all this that the road had not been properly advertised. This increases the responsibility of the governor. A friend of the Central road remarked a short time after the sale: "We have got the road right where "we want it." He was correct, but it is not where the people want it, and they will not be satisfied until the provisions of the bill passed by the last general assembly are carried out in letter and spirit.

Gold, Gold, Gold.

In the course of three months fifty million dollars in gold has come to us from Europe, and our entire production of gold—about three million a month—has been retained at home. In round numbers the country held on the first day of last month $305,000,000 of gold and $121,000,000 of silver. The treasury alone contained at that time $171,000,000 of gold and $55,000,000 of silver. Since the first day of August the bank of England has lost $34,000,000 of specie, the bank of France $44,000,000, and the bank of Germany a little over $6,000,000. The greater part of these losses came to this country. This drain from Europe and accumulation of the home production have gone on until this government has become the great specie hoarder of the world. The following table shows the amount of gold in vault in the principal countries on the first day of last month:

United States Treasury	$171,517,513
Bank of England	149,634,775
Bank of France	165,360,000
Imperial bank of Germany	110,399,000
National bank of Belgium	14,155,000
Netherlands bank	65,215,000
Swiss Concordat banks	7,725,000
Total	$883,811,688

And still the tide of gold sets this way. The stock of coin and bullion in the treasury rose from $167,000,000 in January to $225,000,000 at the end of October; and the probability is that nearly as large gains will be exhibited at the end of another year, as matters stand.

Are we to go on accumulating gold and silver for the sake of having it on hand? Shall we continue to hold $250,000,000 that bears no interest, while we pay from $12,500,000 to $15,000,000 interest on a similar amount? What in the name of common sense forbids the investment of at least one-half of this vast and expensive accumulation of specie in bonds that can be quickly put on the market if the purposes of resumption so demand? Why levy a tax of ten million dollars on the people when it can be avoided without incurring any risk whatever? Why maintain the tax on maches, or on bank checks, or on scores of other articles of daily use, when the turning of a portion of the government hoard into government bonds would do away with one or more of them? These are questions that congress will do well to consider. It is called upon to decide between taxation of the people and a glut of specie; for one or the other policy must be adopted at the present session. A choice can not be dodged by congress, and the eyes of the people are open.

MR. BLACKBURN, of Kentucky, is always happy in his eloquence, even if he is a trifle hasty. Without pausing to remember that there was and is no such movement, but only the rumor of one, he says "the south-"ern democratic Grant boom was the in-"sane inspiration of a few jackasses." Mr. Blackburn, it will be remembered, was the orator who kindled the flames of democratic hope during the extra session by announcing in stentorian tones that he who doodles is a dunkard and he who diffs is dummed. We shall never forget the terror into which this bold utterance threw the vile cohorts of republicanism.

MR. HAYES is giving Garfield his moral support in the Ohio senatorial election, but Garfield, with that profound appreciation of politics in high life which characterizes the average Ohio statesman, is looking around for a two-dollar bill with which to buy a dozen more votes.

MR. HAYES admits that he is making money out of his present job.

THE "Personal Intelligence" column of the New York Herald is now printed largely in the sort of French spoken in New Jersey. A more beautiful collection of personal intelligence it would be hard to find.

"THAT split in the solid south," says the New York Tribune, "has been postponed." The able editor of the Tribune seems to have a very clear idea of the situation, so far as the solid south is concerned.

IN order to become a democrat, an Arkansas negro had forty-two wens cut from his body.

ROBESON sailed from Liverpool for New York last Friday, and nobody seems to have taken the trouble to search him. These foreigners are very careless. A leading republican can circulate among them and then retire without exciting any suspicion.

THE only portion of Mr. Hayes's message that Rogers has seen proper to enliven with humor, is the paragraph about civil service reform. It is just as funny and as cunning as it can be.

THE country editor of the wild, wild west is now engaged in writing an article on "The Duty of the Hour." To say that he takes advantage of the length and breadth of the subject is to pay an exceedingly small tribute to the strength and elasticity of his fountain pen.

ANOTHER Cameron movement is announced in Pennsylvania. It has no connection with the widow Oliver.

THE Rome Daily Tribune, under the editorial control of Mr. T. E. Hanbury, formerly of the Dalton Enterprise, has improved greatly of late, and bids fair to be a complete success. It is edited with considerable industry.

THE French people are already getting hungry for a new ministry. But for their politeness the French would be engaged in a revolution now.

SOME of the members of the Ohio legislature want to postpone the assembling of that body until after a senator is chosen. This is a laudable desire, but no Ohio legislator can hope to escape the pulling and hauling to which his position entitles him.

JAY GOULD'S railroad is longer than Grant's proposed canal, and Jay hasn't been all around the world either. This shows that a moderately industrious man can stay right at home and have fun

THE New York Tribune compares the 37,500 petitions the women suffragists are to offer in congress to a pop-gun—and all owing to the fact that Mr. Willie Winter is miffed because Miss Dickinson will put her new play on the European stage, where he won't get a chance to puncture it.

SINCE Blaine went down on his knees to Mulligan in an emergency, it is surmised he would ride behind Grant in the presidential campaign.

THERE is compensation in everything. Here, for instance, we have just received a postal card from Sergeant Bates asking for a specimen copy of THE CONSTITUTION. Everybody is bound to have THE CONSTITUTION. Patriots scuffle for it at the most sedate post-offices, and it is taken alike by conservatives and the most ungovernable of our statesmen. Notwithstanding the recent republican victories, the price remains the same.

IF the Hon. Gum Blair will appear in print, why let him bring his ink-bottle to bear on the Hon. Abraham Hewitt. Now, there! That's the game for Mr. Blair.

DONNY CAMERON wants to be chairman of the national republican committee. This is a laudable ambition. While old man Simon had the honor of being a member of Mrs. Oliver's select sewing society, Don has been holding an obscure position in the cabinet.

IN GENERAL.

—Will some one please saw the word boom in two? asks the Lockport Union.

—General and Mrs. Grant are to spend Christmas with General Beale and his wife in Washington.

—The last time a man goes into a graveyard he does not laugh at the style of the tombstones.

—The latest political descriptive term is "blatheroon." It is irreverently applied to Bob Toombs.

—The youngest daughter of Secretary Evarts will make her debut this season. She is very pretty.

—A book of etiquette lately published in Paris says that no modest girl will shake hands with gentlemen.

—Bishop Stevens's physicians say that he is rapidly recovering, and they think that he will be in active service again in a short time.

—It is believed that if it were not for the prophecies of the Adventists Jay Gould would buy up the whole world in two minutes.—Buffalo Express.

—A ton of gold makes a fraction over $500,000, and when a man says his wife is worth her weight in gold, and she weighs 120 pounds, she is worth $30,000.

—Rev. Dr. Wm. Ives Buddington, pastor of Clinton avenue Baptist church, Brooklyn, who has been suffering during the past two years from the growth of a cancer, which made its appearance on his lip, died on Saturday.

—French history in the past hundred years exhibits three women who have perhaps experienced more splendor and more bitter grief and mortification than any other three women in the world—Marie Antoinette, Josephine and Eugenie.

—Mr. and Mrs. Matthew Morgan, Baron Blanc, the wife and daughter of General Belknap, and a daughter of the late General Robert E. Lee, arrived in New York on Wednesday in the Cunard steamer Scythia from Europe.

—The physical condition of Governor George B. McClellan, of New Jersey, is such as to seriously alarm his friends in that state. A relapse is seriously threatened, and there are misgivings that he may not be able to serve his term out.

—"Well Johnny," said a fond mother, "hurry up and say your prayers and get into bed." "Oh, I've fixed that all right. I've hired sis to say 'em for me this week." But his marrow bones hugged the cold oilcloth that night just as usual.—New Haven Register.

—Six members of congress, elected since the extra session, have taken their seats. They are Horace Davis, Horace F. Page and Romualdo Pacheco, republicans, and Campbell P. Berry, democrat, of California; Waldo Hutchins, democrat, of the twelfth New York district, and William G. Thompson, republican, of the fifth district of Iowa. The last two have been chosen to fill vacancies caused by death.

—Dr. I. I. Hayes, in a lecture at Newport, the other night, expressed the belief that the Bennett expedition will reach the pole through a practically open sea, and that it will be a matter of choice or circumstances whether it returns by the way it entered the polar sea, or cross over and emerge by way of the Spitzbergen sea or through Smith's sound.

—A day has been positively fixed for M. de Lesseps to start for America. He sails for Panama on the 6th of December, and returns by way of New York. We are further informed by the cable that a brigade of pioneers and surveyors has already left to prepare for cutting the Darien canal. The cool disdain with which the views and wishes of the people of the United States are disregarded in the premises may turn out to be profitable, but if it does all we can say is that no precedent exists on which to found such an expectation.

—The prince of Wales has erected in the church of St. Mary Magdalen, at Sandringham, England, a beautiful tablet in memory of his late sister Alice. The work is a medallion portrait in marble of the princess, with this inscription: "To the beloved memory of Alice Maud Mary, Grand Duchess of Hesse, princess of Great Britain and Ireland, this monument is erected by her devoted and sorrowing brother Albert Edward, prince of Wales." Above and below the tablet are carved the texts: "Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord." "Thy will be done."

—The lady who is now crowe princess of Germany was, as the child princess royal of Britain, a veritable "little witch." A certain distinguished physician, who was often called to Windsor, was always familiarly addressed by the merry child as "Brown." In vain the queen tried to induce her small daughter to grace "Brown's" name with some sort of prefix. At length she was peremptorily informed that if she ever again ventured to make use of this unceremonious style of address the punishment would be an instant dismissal to bed. The physician reappeared in a day or two, and was greeted by the young lady with these words: "Good morning, Brown, and good night, too, Brown, for I'm off to bed," and she at once "beat a retreat."

—Bismarck fashioned for himself in the chancellorship an office for which he was peculiarly adapted, and it is not probable that any successor he may have will ever feel so entirely at home in it. Count Munster is said to be in line of promotion for the succession. He enjoys great influence among his colleagues, and is gifted with great oratorical power, a talent in which he far surpasses Prince Hohenlohe and other leaders of the chancellorship. Closely connected with the crown prince and princess, Count Munster may be said to have ingratiated himself as much with his majesty as with the heir to the imperial throne. His long residence in England, whose constitution and political institutions he has carefully studied, renders him far more favorably inclined toward liberalism than is at present considered admissible in government circles. While in parliament he more than once showed great energy and independence of will, and did not even shrink from opposing Prince Bismarck, as soon as the latter's action did not coincide with his views, although he had submitted to the Prussian rule on the forcible annexation of his native country, he remained so far loyal to the dethroned dynasty that he endeavored to obtain for it a kind of compensation for its compulsory losses, and was an ardent advocate for the payment of the sequestered Guelph fund to the members of the royal family of Hanover.

—Jefferson C. Davis, colonel of the Twenty-third infantry and brevet brigadier-general U. S. A., died in Chicago Sunday afternoon of pneumonia of the lungs. General Davis was born in Clark county, Indiana, March 2, 1828. At the beginning of the Mexican war he enlisted in Colonel Lane's Indiana regiment, and was promoted in 1848 to second lieutenant in the First United States artillery for gallant conduct at Buena Vista. He became first lieutenant in 1852, and in April, 1861, was one of the garrison of Fort Sumter during the bombardment. In May of the same year he was promoted to captain, and given leave of absence to raise the Twenty-second Indiana volunteers, of which he became colonel. For gallant conduct at Milford, Mo., where he captured a superior force, he was made brigadier general of volunteers December 18, 1861. At the battle of Pea Ridge in March, 1862, he commanded a division. In April he participated in the battle of Corinth, and after the evacuation of that place by the confederates was assigned to the army of the Tennessee. On September 29, 1862, he killed General Nelson, after an altercation in the Galt House in Louisville. He was arrested, but never tried, and was soon restored to duty. He commanded a division in the battles around Murfreesboro and at Chickamauga in 1862-3. In 1864 he commanded the Fourteenth corps of Sherman's army in the Atlanta campaign and in the march through Georgia. He received the brevet of major-general in 1866, and was made colonel of the Twenty-third infantry July 28, 1866. He was subsequently stationed on the Pacific coast, commanding for some time the troops in Alaska. In 1873, after the murder of General Canby by the Modoc Indians in southern Oregon, he took command of the forces operating against them, and compelled them to surrender.

Why Not?

Macon Telegraph.

The suggestion has been thrown out that the people of Macon, Brunswick and southern Georgia should unite and lease the Macon and Brunswick railroad, completing the extention to Atlanta via Covington, and then with the outside help which would certainly be forthcoming at the proper time, build on to Knoxville. This enterprise, if it can be carried into effect, would be the crowning stroke to the prosperity of the two cities of Macon and Brunswick, for whose benefit the Macon and Brunswick railroad, was primarily projected.

And why can it not be accomplished? Certainly there is capital enough here and in southern Georgia, with what aid from abroad which could be had without doubt, to make a success of the undertaking?

The result would be:

First, another connection with Atlanta and the desired competition with the Central railroad in freight and passenger fares.

Second, the development of the rich counties on the line of route to Covington, which are now destitute of railroad facilities.

Third, the probably speedy completion of the Knoxville extension, which ere long will give another great outlet from the north and west and do more than any other project on earth, directly, to build up Macon and middle and southern Georgia.

Then, indeed, would we have a healthy competition for the trade of our seaports, which could not fail to place the tariff of freights at the lowest possible living rate.

We make these suggestions, which are not original, that our people may consider them. If it were only practicable and feasible (and that is the absorbing question of the hour), to retain the control of the Macon and Brunswick railroad, and make of it a link in the new grand outlet from the west and north, of which we have spoken, it would cause the "central city of Georgia" at once to rise to that dignity and importance to which she is justly entitled by her geographical position. We repeat, the continuation of the Macon and Brunswick railroad to Knoxville and thence to Cincinnati, in connection with the Atlanta extension via Covington, will complete a circuit of Macon's railroad system, and ensure her permanent prosperity, together with that of her sister city, Brunswick, and all of middle and southern Georgia.

Mr Hayes and Mr. Sherman.

Washington Republican, rep.

The legal-tender act is not repealed yet, nor has the republican party pledged itself to its repeal. Future developments will be required to settle these points.

Baltimore Gazette, rep.

The message is a very commonplace and uninteresting document. But for the high official character, so-called, of its author it would scarcely be worth the space which it occupies.

Cincinna Gazette, rep.

Hasty action, such as might interfere with the business interest of the country, is not advised by the president and will not be favored by the republicans, and if it almost certain that, however much congress may talk, it will let the finances alone, except to authorize the refunding of the outstanding 5 per cent. bonds in 4 per cents.

Washington Post, dem.

No, Mr. Sherman, this congress will not repeal the legal tender clause nor authorize you to destroy the greenbacks. And the further you go in that road at the bidding of your Wall street masters, the fainter and feebler will become your boom among the men who do a large majority of the voting.

New York Daily Bulletin.

No one is better aware than the secretary himself that the popular regard for United States notes will never permit congress to either sanction the contraction of their volume or deprive them of their legal tender function; and it is unfortunate that he should thus contribute his influence towards a needless revival of the currency agitation; he, however, doubtless has individual political reasons for those recommendations, which, as political morals go, usually control the policy of the highest of public officials.

Cincinnati Enquirer, dem.

Greenbacks of small denominations have grown scarce in New York and Saturday commanded ½ per cent. premium above gold. Perhaps President Hayes had better run down to Wall street and talk with some of the bankers there before giving to the world his official recommendations that the greenbacks be retired and destroyed. A currency that is more valuable than gold is worth keeping in circulation. The rag baby is too healthy to be strangled yet awhile.

Grant Never.

Thomasville Times.

Among the thinnest, flimsiest, gauziest things of the day in Georgia, we notice the Grant boom. It will not amount to a respectable pot of bosh. It is the veriest bolderdash to talk about Georgia, or any intelligent or influential portion of the south supporting the would-be usurper. If the south had to accept a radical president, she would prefer a civilian who has, at least, some little regard for constitutional forms of government.

Joe Pulitzer on the Great Commoner.

St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Alexander H. Stephens denies the reports that he has left the democratic party and will support Grant. We are really sorry. Stephens never was a democrat and is not now. He could do less harm out of the democratic camp than in it. And the man who said that Hayes's title was better than Washington's because it was res adjudicata is really not fit to, and should not be in the democratic party.

The Currie Case Abandoned.

Houston Telegram.

The Currie case has been continued. Nat Harvey, the only local witness for the state, has absconded; Barrymore and Miss Cummins have forfeited their recognizances, and we may as well, now at once, write down the perpetrator of one of the most brutal murders of the age, as acquitted and ready to kill another unarmed actor. These are the square facts. People can think and say what they please.

Hold Them to the Record.

Berrien County News.

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION will not rest quietly under the boastful assertion of Yankees that the south was "outfought and outgeneraled" in the late war. That's right, Mr. Consul, make 'em stick to the record. We fought 'em three to one, licked 'em in the greatest battles of the war and lived principally on their commissary stores.

Very Little of the Broom Left.

New York Tribune.

Alexander Stephens rises to deny that he ever professed sympathy with Congressman Felton's independent sentiments, or ever said that he was in favor of Grant as dictator in preference to Sherman as president. This doesn't leave enough of the southern democratic Grant boom to make a fool's cap for its inventor.

A Ray of Light From Massachusetts.

Shreveport Republican.

The truth about the Grant boom at the south appears to be that all the men like Stephens and Felton who are outside the regular organizations find it important, and men in the regular organizations like Money, of Mississippi, Phillip Cook, of Georgia, and Shel ey, of Alabama, can not find it out at all.

If Not Grant, Then Blaine.

New York Commercial Advertiser, rep.

One of two things is just as certain as the coming of St. Patrick's day or fourth of July. If Grant is not nominated for the presidency, Blaine will be. Lightning seldom strikes twice in the same place. There is no danger that Ohio will be struck next year.

Look to the Present.

Providence Press.

Practical politics look to the present and the future, not to the past. So logic in the world can make out that a man will be a good president in 1880, because he was a good general in 1865. Yet that is precisely what is generally urged in favor of prominent popular candidates.

The Fool-Killer Wanted in Pittsburg.

Pittsburg Telegraph.

Southern women are imitating their northern sisters by taking service in the cotton factories, and if southern men were to imitate their northern brothers in like manner they would get rich the faster. Politics as a business does not pay.

Whom to Avoid.

Boston Globe.

George Augustus Sala is going south. He says he will write strictly impartial letters to the London Telegraph. We hope he will avoid James Redpath, Eliza Pinkston and Howard Carroll.

An Important Element Next Year.

Springfield Republican.

The unknown element in New York next year is the action of 145,000 voters, who only vote in a presidential year; and as New York goes, so goes the union.

There May Be One or Two.

Washington Post.

There have been white cows and six-legged cats. We will not, therefore, say it is impossible to find an alleged southern democrat who is in favor of Grant.

A Boom of Suddenness.

Manchester (N. H.) Union.

The democratic Grant boom at the south seems to have collapsed as suddenly as it was started.

Blasted Hopes.

New York Tribune.

That split in the solid south has been postponed again.

The Spiders that Danced.

One little spider without a thing to do;
Another came to go sip—then there were two.

Two little spiders with their tongues quite free:
One came to quiet them—then there were three.

Three little spiders talking matters o'er;
One came to beg some web—then there were four.

Four little spiders with mischief all alive:
One came to bring a fly—then there were five.

Five little spiders cutting up such tricks:
One stopped to "see about it"—then there were six.

Six little spiders of the town of Devon:
Another came from Brunswick—then there were seven.

Seven little spiders talking there so late:
Another came to scold them—then there were eight.

Eight little spiders sitting in a line:
Another came to count them—then there were nine.

Nine little spiders wished to dance like men;
Another came to teach them—then there were ten.

Ten little spiders dancing such a jig,
The fairies came to wonder at the funny rig.

Then these little spiders, black and brown and gray,
Went dancing and dancing the summer night away.

They danced and they danced, till the morning came again;
"For there's no place to stop," said these little spiders ten.

So they danced and they danced, and a merry time had they;
It may be they're dancing on that very spot to-day.

—Clara F. Denton, in December Wide-Awake.

GORHAM WARES.

TO THE PUBLIC.

NEW YORK, NOV. 1, 1879.

WE HAVE APPOINTED MESSRS. J. P. STEVENS & CO., SOLE AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF OUR WARES IN THE CITY OF ATLANTA, AND IN FUTURE GOODS OF OUR MANUFACTURE CAN BE OBTAINED OF THEM AT EXACTLY OUR NEW YORK PRICES.

GORHAM M'F'G CO.

The above arrangement enables us to exhibit the largest stock of SOLID SILVER for Table and Ornamental purposes ever offered in this city. We have just received large additions that have been selected with a special view to the HOLIDAY TRADE, and invite the attention of the public

To New and Artistic Styles!

We have also just introduced the celebrated GORHAM PLATE in Table-ware. Spoons and Forks of this manufacture are MADE OF NICKEL SILVER and GUARANTEED FIFTY PER CENT MORE PURE SILVER in them than the best Triple Plate of any other make. We guarantee these goods to stand from ten to fifteen years of the roughest usage.

J. P. STEVENS & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Jewelers,
34 WHITEHALL STREET.

813 nov30—dtf 2d page

CLOTHING AND GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS

For the Benefit of the Public!

Having had a large stock of CLOTHING AND FURNISHING GOODS on hand at our HEAD QUARTERS IN NEW YORK BEFORE THE ADVANCE IN PRICES, we are now enabled to give the public the benefit of our large stock at a saving of at least 25 per cent from present prices.

CALL AT ONCE AND SECURE THE BARGAINS.

Famous N. Y. Clothing House,
7 WHITEHALL STREET.

600 oct1 d3m 2d pg

CLARK'S O. N. T. THREAD.

AWARDS
CLARK'S
O. N. T.
SPOOL COTTON wound on White Spools.

This spool cotton has received the under-mentioned awards during the past month. A GOLD MEDAL at the CINCINNATI EXPOSITION, ending Oct. 3d, 1879. The PREMIUM at the ATLANTA FAIR, ending Oct. 25th, 1879. The PREMIUM at the MACON FAIR, ending Nov. 1st, 1879.

It has just received the double honors of

A GOLD MEDAL and a DIPLOMA

at the MONTGOMERY FAIR, ending Nov. 15th, 1879. In addition to the above awards, we would here state that

CLARK'S
O. N. T. Spool Cotton

Has taken the highest awards at all the Great World's Fairs since the first held in London in 1851, down to that held in Paris last year, where it was awarded

THE GOLD MEDAL

for great strength and general excellence.

WE WOULD CAUTION THE LADIES TO ASK FOR THE

O. N. T.

Wound on white spools. The bottom label of every spool is marked with the letters O. N. T.—none other is genuine.

A full stock can always be had at WHOLESALE of

M. C. & J. F. KISER & CO.,
MOORE, MARSH & CO.,

And WHOLESALE and RETAIL at the POPULAR DRY GOODS HOUSE of

AUSTELL & MANGUM.

31 dec1—d1t wed sun

One Experience from Many.

"I had been sick and miserable so long and caused my husband so much trouble and expense, no one seemed to know what ailed me, that I was completely disheartened and discouraged. In this frame of mind I got a bottle of Hop Bitters and used them unknown to my family. I soon began to improve and gained so fast that my husband and family thought it strange and unnatural, but when I told them what had helped me, they said 'Hurrah for Hop Bitters! long may they prosper, for they have made mother well and us happy.'" The Mother.—Home Journal.

FUNERAL NOTICE.

POPE—Died, on Tuesday, December 2d, little Johnnie, son of Mr. and Mrs. D. W. Pope, aged three years.

The friends and acquaintances of his parents, and of Mrs. Mary E. Wells, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of the former, No. 46 Tatnall street, at 2 o'clock p. m. this day. 35

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States—Northern District of Georgia.—In the matter of James A. Sanders & Son, and of James A. Sanders and James O. Sanders, Bankrupts, No. 1,555.

All persons interested are notified to show cause, if any they have, before Register Wm. W. Lumpkin, at the Law office of D. M. DuBose, in Washington, Georgia, on the 15th day of December, 1879, at 2 o'clock p. m., why the debts named Bankrupts should not be discharged from all their debts.

The second and third meetings of creditors will be held at the same time and place.

29 dec1—d1t A. E. BUCK, Clerk.

JASPER SHERIFF'S SALES.—WILL BE SOLD before the Court house door, in Monticello, Georgia, on the first Tuesday in January, 1880, within the legal hours of sale, one end-spring top-Buggy and Harness, as the property of Rolling Whitfield, to satisfy a fi. fa. in favor M. A. McDowell vs. Georgia Whitfield and Rolling Whitfield. Said property sold to pay cost on said fi. fa. Property pointed out by plaintiff's attorney.

JEFF. AIKEN, Sheriff.
30 dec3—wtds

Administrator's Sale.

BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER OF THE HONorable court of ordinary of Fulton county, I will sell before the court-house door in Atlanta within the legal hours of sale, on the first Tuesday in January, 1880, one hundred and forty-two and eight thousand five hundred and seventy-two ten thousandths (142 8572-10000) shares of one hundred dollars each of the Capital Stock of Georgia Penitentiary Company No. 3, located in Greene county in said State. Sold as the property of the estate of Thomas Alexander, late of said county of Fulton, deceased, for distribution. Terms cash. Atlanta, December 2, 1879.

B. H. BROOMHEAD,
28 dec3—wtd Administrator.

ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT DISCOVERIES IS HENRY'S

Carbolic Salve

This Compound possesses the most remarkable Healing Properties of any known agent employed for the purpose of curing

SORES, WOUNDS, CUTS, BRUISES,
Inflamed and Abraded Surfaces, and for
ALL SKIN DISEASES.

Its cleansing properties remove all impurities that hinder the formation of healthy flesh, and the work of cure goes on to completion with most WONDERFUL RAPIDITY. Let no family be without a box of it in the house. Physicians extol its virtues; and the thousands who have used it unite in recommending it.

Ask for Henry's Carbolic Salve, and take no other.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

John F. Henry, Curran & Co.,
Sole Proprietors,
8 COLLEGE PLACE, NEW YORK.
DANIEL & MARSH, Wholesale Agents, Atlanta, Georgia.
70 mar5 delthw &wkyc1thw al w rosa No

TO THE LADIES.

Selling Out Below Cost—Change of Business the Reason.

HAVING DECIDED TO CHANGE MY BUSiness, I offer my entire stock of

Millinery, Fancy and Hair Goods

at and below New York cost. My stock is large, and must be closed out by the 1st of January. Every one in want of millinery goods, either for themselves or as a Christmas

PATENT MEDICINES.

THE GENUINE

DR. C. McLANE'S

Celebrated American

WORM SPECIFIC

OR

VERMIFUGE.

SYMPTOMS OF WORMS.

THE countenance is pale and lead en-colored, with occasional flushes, or a circumscribed spot on one or both cheeks; the eyes become dull; the pupils dilate; an azure semicircle runs along the lower eye-lid; the nose is irritated, swells, and sometimes bleeds; a swelling of the upper lip; occasional headache, with humming or throbbing of the ears; an unusual secretion of saliva; slimy or furred tongue; breath very foul, particularly in the morning; appetite variable, sometimes voracious, with a gnawing sensation of the stomach, at others, entirely gone; fleeting pains in the stomach; occasional nausea and vomiting; violent pains throughout the abdomen; bowels irregular, at times costive; stools slimy, not unfrequently tinged with blood; belly swollen and hard; urine turbid; respiration occasionally difficult, and accompanied by hiccough; cough sometimes dry and convulsive; uneasy and disturbed sleep, with grinding of the teeth; temper variable, but generally irritable, &c.

Whenever the above symptoms are found to exist,

DR. C. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE

will certainly effect a cure.

IT DOES NOT CONTAIN MERCURY, in any form; it is an innocent preparation, *not capable of doing the slightest injury to the most tender infant.*

The genuine DR. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE bears the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS. on the wrapper. —o:—

DR. C. McLANE'S

LIVER PILLS

are not recommended as a remedy "for all the ills that flesh is heir to," but in affections of the liver, and in all Bilious Complaints, Dyspepsia and Sick Headache, or diseases of that character, they stand without a rival.

AGUE AND FEVER.

No better cathartic can be used preparatory to, or after taking Quinine.

As a simple purgative they are unequaled.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

The genuine are never sugar coated.

Each box has a red wax seal on the lid, with the impression DR. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS.

Each wrapper bears the signatures of McLANE and FLEMING BROS.

Insist upon having the genuine Dr. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, prepared by Fleming Bros., of Pittsburgh, Pa., the market being full of imitations of the name *McLane*, spelled differently but same pronunciation

[illegible] Awkw3w next read mat

$1000 REWARD for any case of Bleeding, Itching or Ulcerated Piles that Dr. Boling's Pile Remedy fails to cure. It can be administered to infants and the most delicate lady with perfect safety. Sold by druggists, or sent by mail on receipt of price, $1. Pamphlet and testimonials free. Address for pamphlet, circulars, &c., DR. J. F. BOLING, Jeffersonville, Ind. CAUTION—Beware of worthless imitations. Dr. Boling's Pile Remedy is sold in large bottles, holding 50 doses, for $1. No other size kept.

DANIEL & MAR-H, Agents, Kimball House, Atlanta, Ga. nov25—4t&w2t

PRESCRIPTION FREE

For the speedy Cure of Seminal Weakness, Lost Manhood, Premature Debility, Nervousness, Despondency, Confusion of Ideas, Aversion to Society, Defective Memory, and all Disorders Brought on by Secret Habits and Excesses. Any druggist has the ingredients. Address,

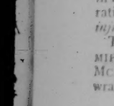
DR. JAQUES & CO.,

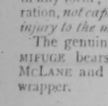
130 West Sixth St., CINCINNATI, OHIO.

GRAY'S SPECIFIC MEDICINE.

TRADE MARK The Great TRADE MARK

English Remedy.





An infallible cure for Seminal Weakness, Spermatorrhœa, Impotency, and all diseases that follow as a sequence of Self-Abuse; as Loss of Memory, Universal Lassitude, Pain in the Back, Dimness of Vision, Premature Old Age, and many other diseases that lead to Insanity or Consumption and a Premature Grave. Full particulars in our pamphlet, which we desire to send free by mail to every one. The Specific Medicine is sold by druggists at $1 per package, or six packages for $5, or will be sent free by mail on receipt of the money by addressing THE GRAY MEDICINE CO., No. 10 Mechanics' Block, Detroit, Mich. Sold in Atlanta and everywhere by druggists. 18tf oct31—dawly

BEFORE TAKING. AFTER TAKING.

COLGATE & CO'S

"NEW" SOAP can be cut in two, the oval end clapped deadly to the hand, and the larger end when down almost to a wafer without its waste. COLGATE & CO. recommend their

THE OVAL CAKE

"NEW" SOAP

(Trade-Mark Registered) to Careful Housekeeper not only as economical, but superior in quality, but as in form the most ECONOMICAL SOAP now made.

s8 aug 8 d&w wed sat &wkly13w nr rd mst

GEORGIA GEOLOGICAL

MINING & CHEMICAL BUREAU

BROWN BLOCK, WALL STREET,

N. A. PRATT, M. D., GEORGE LITTLE, Ph. D.,

Mining Engineer and Chemist. State Geologist.

Consulting Chemist.

Atlanta, Georgia.

GEOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS, MAPS and Reports, Mining Exploitation, Plans, Estimates and Advice; Chemical Investigations, Analyses and Information.

Technological Researches and Estimates for Furnaces, Mills, Chemical Works, etc.

oct2—3m

Proclamation by the Governor.

STATE OF GEORGIA,

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,

ATLANTA, GA., November 26, 1879.

WHEREAS, BY AUTHORITY OF AN ACT approved October 16, 1878, the Citizens' Bank of Georgia has been appointed State Depository:

Now, Be It Known, That the Tax Collectors of the counties of Fulton, Cobb, Paulding, Newton, Morgan, Gwinnett, Milton, Rockdale, Jackson, Douglas, Fayette, Walton, Cherokee, Pickens and Dade, are hereby instructed to pay into said Depository all moneys collected by them on account of State taxes, except such as may be transmitted direct to the State Treasury.

ALFRED H. COLQUITT,

By the Governor. Governor.

J. W. WARREN, Sec. Ex. Department.

nov27—3t

Notice to the Public.

WE HAVE PURCHASED THE INTEREST and the stock of DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, etc., of Messrs. Samuels & Co., in the late firm of Pemberton, Samuels & Co., and succeed them in business at the

No. 2 Marietta St., Norcross Building.

Dr. J. S. Pemberton, Thos. Pullum and Chas. B. Greene have formed a partnership under the name and style of PEMBERTON, PULLUM & CO., for the Wholesale and Retail Drug business. The Retail and Prescription Department will be under the management of our Mr. Greene.

ACCURACY, PURITY & EXCELLENCE

will be the Motto and Aim in this Department. The Wholesale Department will be under the management of our Dr. Pemberton. Best Goods at lowest prices will control all our transactions. DRUGGISTS SUPPLIES A SPECIALTY. We solicit your patronage and pledge to use our every effort to please.

PEMBERTON, PULLUM & CO.

Atlanta, Ga., November 18th, 1879.

nov19—d1m wed fri sun

DANCING ACADEMY,

Centennial Hall, Whitehall Street.

PROF. NICHOLS WILL COMMENCE A NEW class on Thursday, December 4th, 1879, at 2½ p. m. for Gents; 3½ p. m. for Ladies and Children. 325 WHITEHALL STREET.

710 nov30—4tsu

ROUNDABOUT IN GEORGIA.

—The vile incendiary is abroad in Macon.

—The gin house of Dr. S. J. Jones, of Thomas county, was burned recently.

—Mrs. Caroline Rebecca Maddox, of Spalding county, is dead.

—The Forsyth Advertiser wants small cotton mills put up in Monroe county.

—Last Saturday Mr. Carey S. Cox, of Covington, was married to Mrs. Emma I. Hendley, of Coweta county.

—Valdosta negroes press into service horses and buggies that may be standing on the streets to carry their girls to church.

—Professor W. H. Peck, the well-known story writer, has consented to contribute to the Hood volume.

—Mr. Willis B. Sparks, of Macon, was thrown from his saddle horse the other day and severely injured.

—The Hood volume, to be edited by Mr. Henry S. Edwards, is to be called "The Georgia Press Contribution to the Hood Orphans."

—A drunken negro attempted to rob Mr. John H. Johnston, treasurer of the Columbus iron works, last Saturday night. The negro was knocked down and captured.

—The Eatonton Broadaxe says that Mr. Awtrey's law will not benefit the average farmer in that section during the year 1880.

—Five bales of cotton on one of Major Ward's wagons were discovered to be on fire while on their way to Forsyth recently. A negro driver with a pipe was the supposed cause.

—At last! Wednesday of last week, Mr. C. R. Pendleton, editor of the Valdosta Times, was married to Miss Sallie P. Peeples, daughter of Judge R. A. Peeples. The Georgia press will please rise and congratulate the young man.

—Frank Evans, of the Albany News, has been elected secretary and treasurer of the Southwest Georgia industrial association, and has been treasurer and clerk of the city for four years. He is a candidate for re-election, and the friends of the young man all want to see him get in.

—The Albany Advertiser says that Mr. A. Fields has been annoyed for some time past by an otter, who has been making nightly visits to his fish traps at the mouth of Kinchafoonie creek, a mile above the city. He set a steel trap for the thief on Thursday evening, and when he made his usual visit to the place yesterday morning he found Mr. Otter securely held by the hind legs. The animal made fight, and had to be killed before Mr. Fields could take hold of him. He was as handsome an otter as we ever saw, and sold for $2.50. He had his winter fur on, and his skin is well worth the price paid for him.

—A few—a very few—of our Georgia exchanges and some of their correspondents are insinuating that the articles in THE CONSTITUTION are in the nature of advertisements. To say that they are mistaken is to give them the benefit of a good deal of politeness. Not a line that has appeared in these columns in regard to the attachment has ever been paid for, and no one is more surprised at the interest taken by THE CONSTITUTION in the matter than the owners of the right. We have written up and advertised the attachment because we believe it to be the stepping-stone of southern commercial independence; and the only pay we ever expect to get for our labors in that direction is the consolation that we were instrumental in calling the attention of our people to a cheap and simple contrivance calculated to put money in their pockets.

—The Lumpkin Independent says the shocking intelligence reached that town Monday morning that Mr. Frank Dunaway, who lived about three miles from town, had been crushed to death in a cane mill. He had carried his cane to the mill of Mr. J. B. Griffis, and his little boy and girl were driving the mules while he was feeding the mill. It seems that in feeding some mills it is necessary for a man to stoop to avoid the lever as it passes around. In this instance Mr. Dunaway got his cane too close to the mill, which prevented him from stooping as much as he should have done. We learn that as the lever came around he was struck and his head jammed between the driver and the wedges, and that his head was instantly terribly crushed. One of his children gave the alarm and Mr. Griffis ran to his assistance. He pulled the mule and lever back when Mr. Dunaway fell to the ground, drew only a breath or two and was dead. A more terrible death could hardly be imagined. Mr. Dunaway was a hard working man, and a good citizen. He was about thirty-five years of age and leaves a wife and four small children.

—The Columbus Times tells of rather a strange incident that occurred on the plantation of Mr. O. C. Oneal, who lives near Catsula depot on the Columbus and Rome railroad. While one of his hands was picking cotton a few days ago, a strange bird almost white, with a red head, dropped down seemingly from the clouds, into the basket into which the negro was emptying cotton from his wallet. The bird was perfectly tame and made no effort to get away. The negro called Mr. Oneal's attention to it and he picked up the bird and carried it home with him. For several days the bird ran around the house and seemed to be delighted with the children. As Oneal started out to the field one day, last week the bird jumped up on his shoulder and he carried it out with him, but while on his way the bird jumped down on the ground, ran along in front of him for a short distance, and then suddenly flew up, and continued to go up and up in a short circle until it was out of sight. He has heard nothing of it since. This bird was seen by some of the most responsible citizens in that neighborhood who will testify to the above facts.

—Macon Telegraph: From a gentleman from Eatonton we learn that on Thursday morning early a negro man was killed by two young men named Robert Reid and Adams. The darkey had stolen Mr. Reid's horse while it was standing in front of the hotel, taking the harness off of, and riding it away. He was pursued, and was at length found in a house. On being ordered out he came, but ran. Both young men shot at him with their pistols, killing the darkey. They notified the coroner, and the matter will be looked into.

—Columbus Times: Yesterday evening about 4 o'clock Mr. Henry McCauley was shot by Mr. J. W. Harris at the alley next to the Columbus transfer company's stables (formerly Thompson's.) The ball struck him in the left forehead, ranging backward and downward, lodging in the base of the brain. He dropped at once and was shortly afterwards removed to the office of the stables, where he lay till just before his death. He died about 6:30 o'clock, while being removed to the residence of Mr. Frank McArdle. Mr. A. Clegg went after Mrs. McCauley soon after the shooting occurred, but she did not arrive till after his death. The deceased was a marble dealer, and has been in business in Columbus for twenty-five years. He was a man of genial disposition, and had many friends. He leaves a wife and several small children to mourn his untimely end. Mr. J. W. Harris is a son-in-law of Mrs. W. W. Garrard, and for some time past has been engaged in farming about six miles east of the city. As soon as the shooting was done Mr. Harris went to Broad street in search of an officer to give himself up, claiming to have acted in self-defense.

Feeble Ladies.

Those languid, tired sensations, causing you to feel scarcely able to be on your feet; that constant drain that is taking from your system all its elasticity; driving the bloom from your cheeks; that continual strain upon your vital forces, rendering you irritable and fretful, can easily be removed by the use of that marvelous remedy, Hop Bitters. Irregularities and obstructions of your system are relieved at once, while the special cause of periodical pain is permanently removed. Will you heed this? —Cincinnati Saturday Night.

Meeting of City Council.

The city council of Atlanta met in session last evening in the council chamber of the city hall with Hon. W. L. Calhoun, mayor, presiding.

The following members were found to be present: Aldermen Mitchell, Castleberry and Goodwin; Councilmen Crew, Stewart, Flynn, Hanye, Thrower, Werner, Ellis, Baldwin, Boring.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read by Clerk Biggers and adopted.

On motion of Mr. Crew, Mr. Beatie, member of the board of education, read a petition from the board, which was granted.

On motion of Alderman Goodwin the rules were suspended for the purpose of reading the report of a special committee appointed to select a suitable location for the capitol. Mayor Calhoun was chairman of the committee. The report was adverse to the purchase of the lot upon which is now located the Episcopal church as by said purchase Hunter street would have to be closed up. It also stated that the committee had under consideration the purchase of the block between McDonough and Butler streets, fronting on Hunter street, and asked for further time which was granted.

Mr Harrison, on the part of the vestry of St. Philip's church, made a few remarks, asking that the body consider the proposition of St. Phillip's church to sell to the city the property owned by that church.

Councilman Patterson, chairman of the finance committee, submitted the pay roll amounting to $4,190.58, and asked its adoption, which was granted.

The following petitions were read and referred to appropriate committees:

Of Thomas K. Emerson, agent, to remove night soil.

On motion of Councilman Ellis, the rules were suspended for the purpose of holding an election for four members of the board of education for a term of six years each. The retiring members were Alfred Austell, T. S. Powell, D. A. Beatie, and David Mayer.

Councilman Ellis and Patterson, and Alderman Goodwin were appointed tellers and the body ordered to proceed with the election.

Mr. Mayer was re-elected by a unanimous vote.

Mr. D. A. Beatie was re-elected, without opposition, by a full vote.

To fill the vacancy caused by the expiration of the term of Dr. T. S. Powell, Judge George Hillyer and Dr. Powell were renominated. Dr. T. S. Powell was elected by a vote of 8 to 5.

To fill the vacancy caused by the expiration of the term of office of Alfred Austell, J. C. Kimball and A. C. Wyly were nominated. J. C. Kimball was elected by a vote of 8 to 5.

The regular order was then resumed.

Of Wm. Croft for refunding tax paid on property.

Of R. E. Lee fire company for sum of money to buy a horse to take the place of one which died some time ago from injuries sustained while attending a fire.

Of C. Powell for transfer of license.

Of W. R. Lewis for license to be transferred to other parties.

Of J. A. Henton and others to have the east side of Butler street cindered.

Of J. S. Richardson, B. N. Campbell and W. M. Glenn, for acceptance of liquor license bonds.

Reports of officers were then read and received.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Committee on finance reported that $813.000 worth of 6 per cent city of Atlanta bonds had been sold.

The committees on streets and sidewalks, police, sewers and drains, tax, relief, lamps and glass, fire departments, public schools, made reports which were adopted.

The following are the election commissioners for the coming municipal election which takes place Wednesday next:

1st Ward—J. C. Rogers, John Lowe, John McCa—ther.

2d Ward—G. T. Ogletree, Ezra Andrews, Joseph Walsh.

3d Ward—T. A. Morris, W. C. Henderson, Joel McLain.

4th Ward—A. L. Holbrook, M. C. Martin, W. K. Wilson.

5th Ward—R. J. Griffin, Z. A. Rice, H. V. Hodgson.

On motion of Councilman Boring, the salaries of aldermen and councilmen for the coming year were made $200 each.

A resolution was adopted to purchase sixteen pairs of blankets for the use of the station house.

A resolution to sell property for which taxes are past due was adopted.

A resolution to put a new plank flooring on Broad street bridge was adopted.

Council then adjourned.

Dr. Miller Corrected.

DUFF GREEN HOUSE, DALTON, GA., November 29.—Editors Constitution: A protracted sickness, from which I am just convalescing, has prevented an earlier notice of an interview with Dr. H. V. M. Miller, reported by H. W. G. in THE CONSTITUTION some two or three weeks ago. In that report Dr. Miller is made to speak of Calhoun as an advocate and representative of secession. H. W. G. must have misunderstood Dr. Miller, for surely a so well-informed a man as the doctor ought to know that that was a misrepresentation of Calhoun's position.

Calhoun never was the advocate or representative of secession. When that spirit was first developed in New England, on the purchase of Louisiana, he was too young to have with it any of his views. But when the same spirit again made its appearance in the Hartford convention, it found no more zealous and steadfast opponent anywhere than Calhoun. When the same spirit again raised its head in South Carolina in 1832, he one fought it with more energy and determination than Calhoun. In his celebrated letter to Governor Hamilton, 28th August, 1832, he went so far as to say that the advocates of secession "would deserve, and would receive, the execrations of this and all future generations."

Can Dr. Miller, with all his well-known fluency and energy of speech, express opposition to secession in language more forcible than this?

BEN. E. GREEN.

Marriage of Mr. J. C. Kimball.

A private telegram to a friend from Mr. J. C. Kimball, dated at Boston, announces his marriage yesterday to Miss Laura F. Swift, of Cambridge, Mass. The happy couple are spending a few days in New York and Washington will return to Atlanta, their future home.

Miss Swift, we understand, is a descendant of one of the old "Plymouth Rock" families of Massachusetts, and is a lady of refinement and culture. We can assure her a cordial welcome to the sunny south. Mr. Kimball is too well known as one of our most enterprising business men to need comment. His many friends warmly congratulate him upon the happy event, and wish himself and bride a long and happy life.

It is a pleasant coincidence that Mr. Kimball (as will be noted in the council proceedings elsewhere) was elected a member of the board of education on the night of his marriage. We trust that this may prove an auspicious omen.

The Library Fair.

The fair for the benefit of the Young Men's library will probably open about the 15th of January and continue at least a week. It is well thus to announce it far in advance, so that the ladies, the true builders of the library, may get ready all the thousand little contributions which will make this fair a success as its predecessors have been. The library building is an event in the near future and every one who goes to this fair will adopt a method of rare enjoyment and also aid in the construction of a building which will be an honor to Atlanta.

The Holiday Paper.

All merchants who expect a lively trade during the holidays had better secure at once good places in THE CONSTITUTION'S holiday edition which will be out on the 12th. It will contain all items of special interest as to the holiday trade in Atlanta, and will go to 10,000 subscribers, besides many other readers. Such a chance to address the public has been seldom offered.

Kimball House.

ATLANTA, GA., December 1, 1879.

A M McDonald, New Orleans; C Waltz, Baltimore; T L Kellogg, N Y; R M Neilson, Baltimore; W D Dreher, Philadelphia; C J Forsyth, N Y; J W Hechman, Louisville; C Kemper, Cleveland, O; Harry Stilson, Detroit, Michigan; Mrs Steele, child and nurse, St Louis; J M Richardson, Baltimore; W J Jones, St Louis; S H McClure, Lagrange; Mrs Stovall, Ga; J F Steele, N Y; Wm H Fonlke, Philadelphia; W E Derby, Brooklyn; Matthew J Fogerty, N Y; F H Rahn, Richmond, Va; W H Hackett and wife, Cartersville; Adam Coe, Nashville; Wm H Brown, Washington; J P Buckalew, J M Raney, Ga; W H McKay, Macon; James F Curtis, Boston; C H Glidden, Charleston, S C; S Rosenbaum, N Y; E W Ward, Cincinnati; O T Smith, W Kastor, N Y; H Westheimer, Baltimore; A Rosenbaum, N Y; John W Forister, Fred H West, Leesburg, Va; H F Emory, Ga; W E McCoy, Augusta, Ga; E Nichols, Philadelphia; John P Collins, Hillsboro, N C; C H Miller, Va; Mrs H C Hoxsie, Buffalo, N Y; J C Ledwick, St Louis; C S Lyndon, Dr T D Longino, Palmetto; O V Longino, G F Longino, Palmetto; H F Earnest, Philadelphia; George J Jones, Griffin; W T Roberts, Fairburn; C H Williams, Springfield; J H Fontz, M G Muyer, New York; F F Driscud, Raleigh; J M Dorsey, Taylorsville; David S Johnson, Madison; J N Cobb, Baltimore; F B Lyon, Barnesville; W J Irwin, Henry county; J M Shelton, Augusta; Rev E M Richardson, Tennessee; R H Hughes and wife, Texas; J A Walker, Darien; G A Millard, St Louis; E R Coleman, Louisville; W W Holbert, Philadelphia; Charles Weber, St Louis; Rev T C Tensdale, Tennessee; S Zellars.

H. CASTLEMAN,

STOCK, BOND AND MONEY BROKER,

No. 3 Pryor Street, in Kimball House,

BUYS AND SELLS SECURITIES OF ALL kinds. Parties desiring to invest or sell or exchange Stocks or Bonds, will be faithfully served. Business solicited. Satisfaction guaranteed.

WANTED.

Atlanta Bonds.

125 sep7dtf head fincol

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

BONDS, STOCKS AND MONEY.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
Atlanta, December 2, 1879.

The bond and stock market continues active and business in each department is brisk. We quote as follows:

We quote long dates; short dates are lower.

EXCHANGE—			
Buying at	¼ off	Selling	par.
BONDS—			
Georgia 4s	100	Atlanta W'k's 7s	105@107
Georgia 6s	107@109	Atlanta City 7s	105@107
Georgia 7s	110@112	Atlanta City 8s	110@112
Ga. 7s gold	110@112	Atlanta 10s	112@114
Georgia 8s	110@112	Augusta City 7s	98@100
So. Car. valid 6s	75@ 80	Sav. City 8s, new	70@ 73
Western R. R. of Ala. 1st m'tge	110@112	Macon City	70@ 73
Western R. R. of Ala. 2d m'tge endorsed by Ga & Cent. R. R.	110@112	Columbus City	68@ 70
Mor't & W P R R 1st mortgage	101@108	Ga. R. R. 7s	105@107
Atlanta 6s	@100	Ga. R. R. 6s	102@103
STOCKS—		Central R. R. 7s	107@109
Georgia R. R	84@ 86	W. & A. R. R. Lessees; 10 per cent income bonds	105@108
Central R. R	72@ 74		
A. & W. P. R. R	110@112		

By Telegraph.

NEW YORK, December 2—Noon—Stocks firm. Money 5@6. Exchange—long $4.80¾; short $4.83¼; quiet and steady. Governments dull and nominal. State Bonds dull and unchanged.

NEW YORK, December 2—Evening.—Money 4@7. Exchange $4.80¾. Governments strong and advancing; new fives 102½; four and a half per cents 105¾; four per cents 103¾. State Bonds dull and unchanged.

Stocks closed irregular and fluctuating.

N. Y. Central	129¾	Chicago & N. W.	88⅝
Erie	38¾	Preferred	107
Lake Shore	104⅞	Rock Island	117¾
Illinois Central	98¾	Western Union	107
Pittsburg	106⅝		

Sub-treasury balances:

Coin.....$110,342,735 Currency.....$ 6,704,235

LONDON, December 2.—4:00 p. m. — Consols 97 3-16; Erie 39⅝.

BERLIN, December 2.—Specie increase 8,221,000 marks.

PARIS, December 2.—4:00 p. m.—Rentes 82f. 10c.

THE COTTON MARKET.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
Atlanta, December 2, 1879.

The New York cotton market closed a fraction lower than yesterday with a firm tone, and sales for the future months of 136,000 bales. Early in the morning December and January jumped up considerably and for awhile looked as though they would advance, but prices were borne down and losses may be counted for all the future months. New York spots continue firm at 12¼c. Net receipts for three days amount to 112,774 bales; stock 40,129 bales; exports 676,462 bales.

Liverpool closed strong with sales of 8,000 bales, of which 4,850 were American.

Nothing of importance has transpired in the local cotton market to-day. Trading in futures were very fair, but the steady condition of the New York market was anything but encouraging to the dealers, who showed little disposition to take hold. Spots are firm and in demand. Prices are unchanged and quotations are fully maintained. Receipts were larger than on yesterday and amount to 750 bales, of which 349 bales were received from wagons. We quote: Good middlings 11¾c; middlings 11⅝@11¾c; low middlings 11¾c; good ordinary 10¾@11c.

The following is our statement of receipts and shipments for to-day:

RECEIPTS.

By wagon	349
Air Line Railroad	155
Georgia Railroad	178
Central Railroad	9
Western and Atlantic Railroad	50
West Point Railroad	29
Total	750
Receipts previously	63,761
Total	64,511
Stock Sept. 1	249
Grand total	64,760

SHIPMENTS.

Shipments to-day	746
Shipments previously	54,086
Total	54,832
Stock on hand	9,928

The following is our comparative statement:

RECEIPTS.

Receipts to-day	750
Receipts same day last year	1,353
Showing an increase of	194
Receipts since September 1, 1879	64,511
Receipts same time 1878	51,461
Showing an increase of	13,050

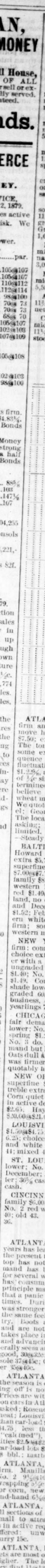
SHIPMENTS.

Shipments since September 1, 1879	54,832
Shipments for same time last year	43,357
Showing an increase of	11,480

The following is the comparative table of net receipts at all the United States ports:

Net receipts at all the ports to-day	30,856
Same day last year	46,900
Showing a decrease of	10,044
Net receipts for three days	112,774
For corresponding days last year	168,000
Showing an increase of	4,774
Net receipts since September 1, 1879	2,264,155
Same time last year	1,798,545
Showing an increase of	465,609

MANCHESTER, December 2.—The Guardian in its commercial article this morning, says: "The market is quieter and in most departments the demand is slow. India and China merchants continue to buy price goods very sparingly, but there is a fair inquiry for yarns for China at Friday rates. For other foreign markets and for home trade, business is small, or at best, moderate, the full prices required checking sales greatly."



By Telegraph.

LIVERPOOL, December 2. — noon — Cotton dull; middling uplands 6 13-16; middling Orleans 6 15-16; sales 7,000 bales; speculation and export 1,000; receipts 9,000; American 13,000; futures opened buyers offering 1-32 more but the advance has since been partially lost; uplands low middling clause December delivery 6 24-32@6 11-16; December and January delivery 6 25-32@6 11-16; January and February delivery 6⅝ 6 25-32@6⅝; February and March delivery 6 13-16; March and April delivery 6⅝; April and May delivery 6 15-16; May and June delivery 6 31-32; June and July delivery 7 1-32.

LIVERPOOL, December 2.—1:30 p. m.—Middling uplands 6⅝; middling Orleans 6⅝; uplands low middling clause February and March delivery 6 25-32.

LIVERPOOL, December 2.—2:30 p. m.—Futures quiet and steady. Manchester markets quiet and unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, December 2—3:30 p. m.—Sales of American 4,850 bales; uplands low middling clause February and March delivery 6 13 16.

LIVERPOOL, December 2—4:00 p. m.—Uplands low middling clause December delivery 6 23-32; January and February delivery 6 25-32; May and June delivery 7; June and July delivery 7 1-16.

LIVERPOOL, December 2.—5:00 p. m.—Uplands low middling clause December delivery 6⅝; December and January delivery 6 23-32; February and March 6 21-32; March and April delivery 6 15-16; April and May 6 31-32; May and June delivery 7 1-32; futures closed strong.

NEW YORK, December 2.—Cotton dull and easy; middling uplands 12⅝; middling Orleans 12¾; sales 128 bales; net receipts 1,983; gross 3,813; consolidated net receipts 80,886; exports to Great Britain 16,173; to continent 9,710.

GALVESTON, December 2.—Cotton, buyers and sellers apart; middlings 11⅝; low middlings 11⅝; good ordinary 11⅝; net receipts 4,429 bales; gross —; sales none; stock 82,481; exports to Great Britain 724; coastwise 1,028.

NORFOLK, December 2.—Cotton quiet; middlings 12; net receipts 2,348 bales; gross —; stock 53,997; sales 378; exports to Great Britain 2,275; coastwise 1,118.

BALTIMORE, December 2.—Cotton firm; middlings 12¾; low middlings 11¾; good ordinary 11⅝; net receipts none; gross 690 bales; sales 300; stock 7,738; sales to spinners 150; exports to Great Britain 1,210; coastwise 118.

BOSTON, December 2.—Cotton quiet and firm; middlings 12¾; low middlings 12⅛; good ordinary 12; net receipts 2,763 bales; gross 7,468; sales none; stock 620.

WILMINGTON, December 2.—Cotton firm; middlings 11⅝; low middlings 11 7-16; good ordinary 11 1-16; net receipts 883 bales; gross —; sales 2,600; stock 10,968; exports to continent 1,895.

PHILADELPHIA, December 2—Cotton steady; middlings 12¾; low middlings 12¼; good ordinary 11¾; net receipts 181 bales; gross 1,500; sales to spinners 591; stock 6,985; exports coastwise 700.

SAVANNAH, December 2.—Cotton quiet; low ordinary to ordinary 10¾; net receipts 5,566 bales; gross 6,093; sales 2,600; stock 105,554; exports coastwise 1,661.

NEW ORLEANS, December 2.—Cotton easier; middlings 11⅝; low middlings 11¼; net receipts 3,743 bales; gross 6,723; sales 5,000; stock 239,756; exports to Great Britain 5,151; to continent 6,391; coastwise 1,655.

MOBILE, December 2.—Cotton quiet and easy; middlings 11¾; low middlings 11¼; good ordinary 11; net receipts 4,601 bales; gross —; sales 3,000; stock 45,822; exports coastwise 778.

MEMPHIS, December 2.—Cotton unchanged; middlings 11¾; net receipts 3,743 bales; shipments 5,556; sales 1,800; stock 95,599.

AUGUSTA, December 2.—Cotton —; middlings 11¾; low middlings 11 3-16; good ordinary 10¾; net receipts 1,078 bales; shipments —; sales 693.

CHARLESTON, December 2.—Cotton quiet; middlings 12; low middlings 11⅝; good ordinary 11½; net receipts 3,671 bales; gross —; sales 1,000; stock 61,164; exports to continent 1,559.

PROVISIONS, GRAIN, ETC.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
Atlanta, December 2, 1879.

Flour, Grain and Meal.

ATLANTA, December 2.—Flour—Market firm and, owing to the advance in wheat, may move higher in a few days. We quote fancy $7.50; extra family $7.25; family $7.00. Wheat—The tone of the western markets weakened to some extent to-day and prices were in consequence lowered. Chicago reports considerable fluctuations, and closed as follows: December $1.23¾, a loss of 1½c, and January $1.24½, a loss of ¼c since yesterday's close. Dealers are undetermined as to which way to move, though many believe strongly on higher prices. The local wheat market is firm and of an upward tendency. We quote choice Tennessee $1.38@$1.42 per bushel; Georgia $1.20@$1.30. Corn—Chicago lower. The local market is quiet and firm; dealers are asking; white, old crop, 73c; mixed 70c; stocks limited. Oats—In fair demand at 55@55c. Meal—Steady at 67½c. Grits—$4.00.

BALTIMORE, December 2.—Flour strong; Howard street and western superfine $4.75@$5.50; extra $5.75@$6.25; family $6.75@$7.25; City Mills superfine $5.00@$5.50; extra $5.75@$6.50; family $7.00@$7.75; Rio brands $7.25@$7.50; Patapsco family $8.00. Wheat, southern steady and firm; western higher but easier at the close; southern red $1.40@$1.45; amber $1.50@$1.62; No. 1 Maryland, no offering; No. 2 western winter red spot and December $1.48¾@$1.48¾; January $1.50@$1.52; February $1.53¾@$1.54. Corn higher; southern white 58@60; yellow 55@57. Oats quiet and firm; southern 47@48; Western white 46@47; western mixed 44@45; Pennsylvania 46@47.

NEW YORK, December 2.—Flour, southern firm; common to fair extra $6.00@$6.30; good to choice extra $6.40@$7.87½. Wheat about le lower with a less active trade, closing a shade firmer; ungraded winter red $1.37@$1.47; No. 3 do. $1.40; No. 2 do. $1.48¾@$1.49; No. 1 do. $1.48@$1.49. Corn, steam a trifle higher; other kinds a shade lower and fairly active; closing strong; ungraded 60@61c. Oats 50@51c cash; 39¾ December. Oats dull and lower; 32¾ cash. At the close wheat was firmer and ½c higher. Corn firmer but not quotably higher. Oats firm and unchanged.

NEW ORLEANS, December 2—Flour strong; superfine $4.35@$4.75; double extra $5.65@$5.95; treble extra $6.25@6.50; high grades $6.62½@$7.25. Corn quiet and weak; yellow 51c; white 52c. Oats firm; mixed at 46. Corn meal dull at $2.60@$2.65. Hay quiet; prime $17.00@$18.00; choice $20.00@$21.00. Bran firm at 85.

LOUISVILLE, December 2—Flour steady; extra $4.50@$4.75; family $5.25@$5.50; A No. 1 $6.00@6.25; choice $7.00@$7.25. Wheat firm; red, amber and white $1.25@$1.28. Corn steady; new white 44; mixed 43. Oats steady; white 38; mixed 36.

ST. LOUIS, December 2—Flour quiet. Wheat lower; No. 2 red winter $1.30@$1.30½ cash; $1.30 December; No. 3 red fall $1.22½@$1.33. Corn easier; 36⅝ cash; 36¾@37 January. Oats higher; 34 cash.

CINCINNATI, December 2—Flour steady; family $6.00@$6.25; choice $7.00. Wheat buoyant; No. 2 red winter $1.28@$1.30. Corn easier; new 40; old 43. Oats firm; No 2 mixed 35; No. 2 white 36.

Miscellaneous.

ATLANTA, December 2.—Leather—Not in ten years has leather reached such high prices as at the present time and the indications are that the top has not yet been touched. The export demand has been enormous and will continue so for several weeks to come. The home demand has consumed large lots, and, as stocks in the principle markets are decidedly light, it appears that a panic would not be inconsistent with the times. During last week the New York market was stronger than has been known in years, and the same feeling prevailed throughout the country. Boots and shoes are firm and advancing, and are not likely to decline before a change takes place in leather. The local market is firm and advancing. Trade is good and dealers generally seem at their ease. We quote hemlock sole, good, 30@32c; hemlock G. D. 27@28c; white oak sole 37@45c; Georgia upper 35@40c; harness leather 30@40c.

ATLANTA, December 2.—Lime—Trade for the season is comparatively good, but a great falling off is noticed within the past few weeks. Prices are without change: In car-load lots, free on cars in Atlanta, 90c; less than car-loads 90c is asked; Rosendale cement $2.50 per bbl. of 300 lbs neat; Louisville cement, car-load lots, $1.75; less than car-load $2.00; Portland cement, car-load lots $4.75; less than car load $5.00; plaster-of-paris ("calk med"), car-load lots, $2.25; in smaller quantities $2.50@$2.75; land plaster ("new fertilizer"), car-load lots $2.25 ₰ bbl.; less than car-loads $2.50 ₰ bbl.; marble dust in lots $3.00@$4.00 ₰ bbl.

ATLANTA, December 2.—Paper—Market firm. Manilla paper No. 1 9@10c lb; No. 2 9½@10c ₰ lb; No. 3 6½@7½c ₰ lb; wrapping ½@¾

COTTON AND WEATHER.

COTTON, middling uplands, closed in Liverpool yesterday at 6¼d; in New York at 12⅝c; in Atlanta at 11½@11¾c.

THE Signal Service Bureau report indicates to-day for Georgia, lower pressure, southwest to southeast winds and warmer, partly cloudy weather.

Daily Weather Report.

OBSERVER'S OFFICE, SIGNAL CORPS, U. S. A., KIMBALL HOUSE, December 2, 10:51 P. M.

All observations taken at the same moment of actual time.

NAME OF STATION.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Humidity Per ct.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Force.	Rainfall.	Weather
Atlanta	30.19	54	73	E.	Fresh	.00	Cloudy.
Augusta	30.30	49	85	....	Calm	.00	Clear.
Corsicana	29.92	68	72	S.	Fresh	.00	Cloudy.
Galveston	30.03	67	89	S.	Fresh	.50	Fair.
Indianola	30.02	70	90	....	Calm	.00	Fair.
Key West	30.15	71	90	N. E.	Brisk	.00	Clear.
Mobile	30.15	52	96	S.	Fresh	.00	Lt. Rain
Montgom'y	30.21	54	86	S. E.	Light	.00	Cloudy.
New Orleans	30.19	63	94	....	Fresh	.00	Foggy.
Pensacola	30.13	64	94	E.	Fresh	.01	Lt. Rain
Savannah	30.30	58	88	E.	Gent	.00	Smoky.

*Per cent. being complete saturation.

NOTE.—FORCE OF WIND: Light, 1 to 3 miles per hour, inclusive; Gentle, 4 to 8, inclusive; Fresh, 6 to 14, inclusive; Brisk, 15 to 29, inclusive; High, 30 to 99, inclusive.

Local Weather Report.

ATLANTA, GA., December 2, 1879.

Time.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Humidity.	WIND. Direction	WIND. Force.	Rainfall.	WEATHER.
6:31 a m	30.32	56	62	E.	Fresh	.00	Cloudy.
11:31	30.25	57	51	E.	Fresh	.00	Cloudy.
2 p. m.	30.20	57	57	E.	Fresh	.00	Cloudy.
2:31	30.18	58	58	E.	Fresh	.00	Fair.
9 p. m.	30.34	54	71	E.	Fresh	.00	Fair.
10:31	30.34	54	70	E.	Fresh	.00	Cloudy.

Mean daily bar.....30.272 | Maximum ther.....58
Mean daily ther.....50.2 | Minimum ther.....56
Mean daily humid. 64.0 | Total rainfall.....00

H. HALL,
Corporal Signal Corps, U. S. A.

PREFERRED LOCALS.

Cloaks, Black Alpacas and Cashmeres a specialty at the New York Store.
769 nov30—d2t sun wed

The New York Store will give Great Bargains in Ladies' Underwear.
769 nov30—d2t sun wed

Great Bargains in Trunks at the New York Store. 769 nov30—d2t sun wed

Important Announcement!

The New York Store will offer during this week Immense Bargains in Dry Goods, Boots, Shoes and Hats and a large line of Ladies' and Gents' Trunks.
769 nov30—d2t sun wed

THE PRICE of the "DOMESTIC" is as low as a well made Sewing Machine can be sold and it is undoubtedly the CHEAPEST (in the end) Machine to buy. But, it does not compete with the low priced Machines of the day. They have one class of trade, and we have a very different market for our goods. Our sales are to the intelligent and well-to do portion of the community who can understand and appreciate real excellence, and whose necessities do not compel them to get along with an inferior article.

WHOLESALE | CRAIGE & CO., 49 Whitehall St.,
& RETAIL. | ATLANTA, GA.

N. B.—We are ready for any test that may be proposed, to demonstrate the justness of our claim to superiority. C. & Co.
398 mar25,'79 d1y

Great Bargains in Gents' Dress and Shirts at New York Store.
769 nov30—d2t sun wed

Great Bargains in Alpacas and Cashmeres at New York Store.
769 nov30—d2t sun wed

Great Bargains in Dry Goods and Cloaks at New York Store.
769 nov30—d2t sun wed

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

Funeral notice—Johnnie Pope.
Administrator's sale—B. H. Broomhead.
Notice in bankruptcy—A. E. Buck.
Clark's O. N. T. Thread.
Sheriff's sale—Jeff. Aiken.
Lost Pocket-book—James M. Lowe.

The Constitution.

ATLANTA, GA., DECEMBER 3, 1879.

SIDEWALK NOTES.

—Plenty of dust yesterday.

—And still the cotton pours in.

—Atlanta will be very gay this winter.

—The female minstrels are flashily billed.

—Don't block the sidewalks with boxes.

—Advertise for the holidays—the holiday issue on the 12th.

—Remember the holiday issue of THE CONSTITUTION. It will appear on the 12th.

—The art illustrations will be shown nightly until the end of the week.

—The electioneering was lively yesterday. Finch, the colored candidate, has withdrawn.

—The number of boarding-houses in Atlanta has never been ascertained. Living is cheaper here than in any city of Georgia.

—Body-snatching is being hotly discussed by the medical men and citizens. Atlanta has made Chattanooga's sensation her own.

PERSONAL MENTION.

—Robert Toombs, of Washington, Ga., is in the city.

—W. McCoy, of Augusta, visited Atlanta yesterday.

—Dan Callahan, of Nashville, is in the city.

—S. Pearce, of Houston county, visited Atlanta yesterday.

—S. M. Smith and Sandy Rucker, of Athens, are in the city.

—John H. Pate and H. Waterman, of Hawkinsville, were in Atlanta yesterday.

—O. F. Rogers and J. A. H. Harper, of Covington, are in the city.

—Charles C. Jones, jr., P. H. Miller and J. C. C. Black, of the Augusta bar, are in the city.

—Ben S. Hatcher, W. M. Rice, J. J. Caldwell and F. D. Dismuke, solicitor of the Flint circuit, of Griffin, are in the city.

—S. Cohen, of Fort Gaines, Ga., is in the city and is visiting at the residence of Mr. G. Saloshin, 33 Pryor street. Mr. Cohen is here in the charge of Dr. Love, having been struck with paralysis nine months ago.

THE BENEVOLENT HOME.

Its Financial Status and General Condition.

Two years ago when Captain John Milledge, the present president of the Benevolent home, entered upon the duties of his office, the institution was paying fifty dollars per month rental for the building.

Shortly after the election of Captain Milledge, he held a consultation with friends of the institution at which it was decided to purchase the building. The price of the property was four thousand dollars. Thirteen hundred dollars, the amount then in the treasury of the home, was paid cash down by President Milledge and time given on the remaining twenty-seven hundred with interest at ten per cent.

Since that time—hardly two years ago—the whole sum, principal and interest, has been paid out of funds raised by the combined efforts of President Milledge and a few noble women who have given their best work, in season and out of season, to the upbuilding of this laudable enterprise. Seven hundred dollars of this money was donated by the city of Atlanta through her council at the urgent solicitation of President Milledge and his co-workers. Half of this sum has been paid in—the other half will be paid in early in January.

So the Benevolent house of Atlanta is a fixed institution, resting upon a firm financial foundation.

THE CONSTITUTION of to-morrow will contain a description of the building and some interesting facts concerning the inmates and management.

MR. MULLINS.

His Condition Daily Improving.

Nearly a week has passed since Mr. Mullins's head was trepanned, and strange as it may seem, his condition has steadily improved until there is now a strong hope of his recovery.

Mr. Mullins has a very powerful constitution, and has been most skillfully treated, and this explains why he has so well stood the terrible ordeal through which he has passed. In addition to this Doctor Howell, his physician, told the reporter that Mr. Mullins is a most patient man—having borne up under his misfortune without a word of complaint. It is a pleasure to record the improvement in his condition, and we hope ere long to tell the public that he is entirely out of danger.

THE SUPREME COURT.

DECISIONS RENDERED DEC. 2, 1879.

Hon. Hiram Warner, Chief Justice, Hons. James Jackson and Logan E. Bleckley Associate Justices—Reported Expressly for The Constitution by Jackson & Lumpkin.

Bleckley, J. was providentially prevented from presiding in the following case.

Johnson vs. The State. Assault with intent to rape, from Paulding.

WARNER, C. J.

The defendant was indicted for the offense of an "assault with intent to commit a rape," and on his trial therefor was found guilty. A motion was made for a new trial on the grounds therein stated, which was overruled, and the defendant excepted. Rape as defined by the code is the carnal knowledge of a female forcibly and against her will. There is no evidence in the record that we can discover, either by the defendant's confessions or otherwise, that he attempted to have carnal knowledge of Sarah Cole as alleged in the indictment, besides it is very evident from the testimony that the confessions from which his guilt was sought to be inferred were extorted by threats and fear. Therefore the verdict was contrary to law, and the court erred in overruling the defendant's motion for a new trial.

Let the judgment of the court below be reversed.

C. D. Phillips; J. B. Conyers; Frank L. Haralson, for plaintiff in error.

C. T. Clements, solicitor-general, by Z. D. Harrison, for the state.

McEwen vs. Springfield et al. Case, from Whitfield.

WARNER, C. J.

The plaintiff sued the defendants, Robert Springfield, Hugh Springfield, T. J. Smith, jr., Thomas S. Horn and W. C. Quinn, to recover damages for the killing of her husband. On the trial of the case the jury, under the charge of the court, found a verdict in favor of the plaintiff for $2,225 against Robert Springfield, and found in favor of the other defendants, except Horn, who had not been served. The plaintiff made a motion for a new trial on the following grounds:

First, because the verdict is contrary to law, contrary to the evidence, strongly and decidedly against the weight of the evidence, and against the principles of equity and justice.

Second, because the court erred in ruling over plaintiff's objections that the defendants, Hugh Springfield, T. J. Smith, Jr., and W. C. Quinn, might testify as to all that Mrs. McEwen, the plaintiff had testified about, and permitted them to testify fully as to their version of the homicide as set out in the brief of the evidence—plaintiff objecting to all of said testimony. Third, because the court after charging the jury as to the right of a widow to recover for the homicide of her husband, and instructing them as to the measure of damages—to which no objection is made, charged as follows:

"If either, or any of the defendants unlawfully and feloniously slew the deceased, then any or such of them as did the act, or participated in it, would be liable in damages, according to the measure I have given you. Such of them, if any, as neither did the act, or participated in and promoted it would not be liable. And, again if such killing occurred in pursuance of such conspiracy, then all, or any such as had joined in or become parties to that conspiracy would be liable in damages, according to the measure I have given you; but such of the defendants as did not join and become parties to such conspiracy would not be liable for consequences of the same. Conspiracy here referred to need not be such as expressly contemplated a killing of the deceased. If there was a conspiracy, and the purpose of it any unlawful attack on the person of McEwen of any kind even if only an assault and battery, and from that all the way up to murder, this would be sufficient. The principle is this: If two or more persons conspire together to do an unlawful act of violence on the body of another, and they embark in the execution of such purpose the law would not protect each against the consequences of the others not strictly observing the bargain; each must look out for that before joining with his fellow to break the law, and each becomes responsible for the worst act done, and for the greatest damages caused by any of his fellows, if done in pursuance of the unlawful purpose. The doctrine of conspiracy as before stated, would only apply to those who conspired, and if there was no conspiracy, then the principles would not apply at all."

This is the entire charge given in relation to the several defendants being responsible for the acts of any of the others. This charge as a whole plaintiff says was erroneous, and a new trial should for this error be granted.

Fourth, because the court failed of his own motion to give this in charge as the law applicable to the facts of this case (though he was not specially requested so to do either) verbally or in writing; but plaintiff's counsel in his argument before the court and jury had insisted that such was the law.) viz: That if the killing of the plaintiff's husband was the joint action of two or more of the defendants, each would be liable who may have concurred in the act of the one killing If the evidence shows that the defendants or any of them acted in concert, either directly or indirectly in commission of the trespass on Dr. McEwen, or contributed to such act, then all who so acted in concert or contributed directly or indirectly thereto would be liable in damages for the act done.

Fifth, because the court, after charging in substance section 3872 to 3875 of the code added: "If a witness be impeached by both methods, that is by disproving the facts testified by him, and by proof of contradictory statements, and he be supported by other witnesses, who testify to his general good character and that he is worthy to be believed, then the jury should understand such evidence as supporting him to be judged of by the jury in respect to the contradictory statements, but that it is inapplicable so far as relates to the evidence by which a fact or facts he may testify to is disproved, if any. Or in other words, a witness impeached by proof of contradictory statements made by him should be treated as having his credit restored by satisfactory proof of general good character. But if a fact or facts testified to by a witness be disproved to the satisfaction of the jury, then evidence of general good character should not be treated as reestablishing such disproved fact. But the question as to whether there be any fact or facts disproved and if so what facts, is like other similar matters, for the jury to determine, and you are to judge of the extent and the consequences of such discrepancy if any, or of explanation of the same, if any." This charge as a whole plaintiff insists was erroneous and was calculated to mislead the jury and such as should entitle her to a new trial.

Sixth, because the court erred in giving in charge this written request of defendant's counsel—viz: In the absence of proof of what the Texas law is, the presumption is that the common law prevails in Texas, and by that law there is no authority compelling a witness to answer interrogatories coming from another state. Horn could not have been compelled to answer these interrogatories.

Seventh, because when plaintiff's counsel in his argument before the jury was calling attention to the testimony of Dr. Cochran taken by interrogatories, and returned into court October 2, 1877, (being the second day of the term, in which testimony the doctor expressed the opinion that the cut in McEwen's neck was made immediately before or after the shot, and probably afterwards, because there was very little blood about this cut, and said counsel was arguing that this testimony corroborated Horn, and on this account the presentment against Horn made at October term, 1877, was a movement on the part of defendants to shift the blame of the cutting on Horn who was absent. The court at the instance of defendant's counsel arrested plaintiff's argument and refused to permit him to argue anything on this account unfavorable to Hugh Springfield, as it did not appear by the evidence that he had anything to do with the presentment, but ruled that said counsel might argue this question so far as it might effect the defendants Smith and Quinn because their names appeared endorsed as witnesses in the presentment, but Hugh Springfield did not. This restriction by the court of the range of argument of plaintiff's counsel plaintiff insists was error, the more especially as plaintiff's testimony showed circumstances tending pretty clearly to prove that Hugh made the cut on Dr. McEwen's neck; and this was a point stoutly contested on both sides. Plaintiff insists that this conduct of the court was well calculated to impress the jury with the idea that the court thought Hugh not guilty of the cutting.

As to the complaint made in the seventh ground the judge says: "There was nothing new in the testimony of Dr. Cochran relative to the absence of blood at the knife wound. The fact was known at the inquest to all the parties. When Colonel Shumate raised the point, the court looked at the Horn indictment, and not finding the name of Hugh Springfield marked on it either as witness or prosecutor asked Judge Walker to call attention to any evidence, either showing or tending to show that said Hugh instigated the Horn prosecution. He replied there wasn't any. The court then remarked that nothing could be claimed unless there was some evidence to support it. The court made no intimation that Hugh didn't do the cutting.

The motion for a new trial was overruled by the court and the plaintiff excepted.

There was no error in allowing the witnesses Springfield, Smith, and Quinn to testify in the case, as alleged in the second ground of the motion for a new trial. Mrs. McEwen, who was the plaintiff and solely interested as such, had testified in the case and had given her version of the homicide of her husband, whose estate was in no way interested in the issue or cause of action on trial. The plaintiff was in life to confront the witnesses who were called to testify against her, the only party plaintiff interested in the cause of action or in the issue on trial. In our judgment, the charge of the court as alleged in the 5th ground of the motion was error, especially the following part of it, "But if a fact or facts testified to by a witness be disproved to the satisfaction of the jury, then evidence of general good character should not be treated as reestablishing such disproved facts." The testimony of Horn, a witness for the plaintiffs, was material as to the participation of Hugh Springfield in the homicide of the husband, and it was sought to impeach him on the ground that he had made contradictory statements in regard to it. This charge of the court, in view of the evidence in the record, was to nullify what it had previously charged as to the restoration of the credibility of the witness by proof of his general good character. The question made by the evidence in the record was whether Horn had been impeached by having made contradictory statements in view of the testimony as to his general good character, and the effect of the charge was to tell the jury that proof of his general good character should not be treated as establishing his credibility. A witness impeached by proof of contradictory statements may be sustained by proof of general good character, the effect of the evidence to be determined by the jury. Code, 3475. We find no material error in the other grounds contained in the motion, but reverse the judgment for error in the 5th ground.

Let the judgment of the court below be reversed.

D. A. Walker, by brief, for plaintiff in error.

Johnson & McCamy; Shumate & Williamson, for defendants.

Lee vs. The State. Simple larceny, from Whitfield.

BLECKLEY, J.

Though, after committing larceny (stealing a horse) in an adjoining state, the thief brings the stolen property into this state, and here carries it from place to place in a county of Georgia, he does not commit simple larceny in this state. Ros. Cr. Ev. 646; 2 Russ. on Crimes 119; Rorer on interstate law 228.

Judgment reversed.

W. C. Glenn; Johnson & McCamy, for plaintiff in error.

A. T. Hackett, solicitor-general, for the State.

McCaulla et al, vs. Gordon. Appeal, from Whitfield.

BLECKLEY, J.

If, on the purchase of partnership property, a promissory note due at a future day be given for the price and made payable to the order of one of the partners as an individual, the partnership having an established partnership name different from that of the payee of the note, the note (though partnership property) cannot be indorsed by another one of the partners in the name of the payee, so as to pass the legal title, with the incidents of negotiable paper transferred before due, without more authority than that which results by operation of law from the partnership relation. An alteration of such a note by inserting therein the words "or bearer," is a material alteration. Dudley, 243.

Judgment reversed.

W. K. Moore, by brief, for plaintiffs in error.

Johnson & McCamy, for defendant.

Lynch vs. Bridges, et al. Habeas corpus, from Richmond.

BLECKLEY, J.

1. On habeas corpus in behalf of one confined under mesne process for the recovery of personal property, the legality of the imprisonment does not depend upon the truth of the plaintiff's affidavit, but upon the sufficiency and due verification of the material facts alleged therein, together with the substance of the declaration, the jurisdiction of the court, and the sheriff's return. If the court has jurisdiction of the person and of the subject matter, and the declaration sets forth a cause of action, and the affidavit conforms to the statute, and there is proper process, with due service, and the property has not been seized because it was not to be found, and the requisite bond and security have not been given, the prisoner ought to be remanded.

2. In the present case, neither the affidavit nor the declaration, nor do they both together, show the commission of a larceny or other felony, with full certainty.

3. When the wife of a prisoner sues out a habeas corpus, she can bring a writ of error upon the final decision made on the hearing of the habeas corpus.

4. An acknowledgement of service on a bill of exceptions by counsel signing as attorneys for "respondents," will be construed as evidence of service on all the respondents, where the record fails to show that any of the respondents were represented by different counsel in the court below.

Judgment affirmed.

H. Clay Foster, for plaintiff in error.

Frank H. Miller; J. S. & W. T. Davidson, for defendants.

Warner, C. J., did not preside in the following case:

C. P. Burr & Co., vs. City of Atlanta, Junction, from Fulton.

JACKSON J.

1. Merchants who ship bacon and corn from St. Louis to Atlanta, to an agent in Atlanta who sells the goods so shipped by going about the city to engage it and then delivering it from the cars or freight depot, and who has no store or warehouse or other place of business in Atlanta, are by their said agent itinerant traders, and are liable to the city of Atlanta for taxes imposed upon that occupation or business.

2. All the other points in respect to constitutional objections to the ordinance imposing the tax are covered by the case of Davis vs. The city of Macon decided at this term.

Judgment affirmed.

Mynatt & Howell, for plaintiffs in error.

W. T. Newman, city attorney, for defendant.

Commissioner E. Y. Clarke.

At a meeting of city council, held previous to the one of Monday night last, a resolution was offered and read before the body to the effect that as Police Commissioner E. Y. Clarke had severed his connection with the third ward of the city as a resident that the office of police commissioner of that ward be declared vacant and that an election be held to fill the vacancy. The resolution was referred to an appropriate committee for consideration.

Monday night the committee that had under consideration the resolution, made a report against the adoption of the resolution, as in their opinion there was nothing in the code of the city of Atlanta that provided for the removal of a commissioner who had changed his residence from one ward of the city to another. The report was adopted and Commissioner Clarke will hold his position as heretofore.

Commissioner Clarke is one of the best members of the body and we are glad to see that he has not been removed.

Marriage.

Last night, at the residence of the bride's mother, Mr. William Bollman was married to Miss Emelie Kontz, by Rev. J. H. Martin. The attendants were Mr. A. L. Kontz and Miss Lizzie Hetzel; Mr. R. T. Hitch and Miss Clara Allen; Mr. Alfred Wurm and Miss Sarah Huff; Mr. Ernest Kontz and Miss Katie E. Silvey. The bride is the daughter of one of Atlanta's oldest inhabitants and the groom is a well known business man of Atlanta.

Free Lecture by Y. M. C. A.

Dr. A. W. Calhoun, our gifted oculist, will deliver the first free lecture for the young men on Friday night, December 5th, at Y. M. C. A. hall, 49½ Whitehall street. Subject: The eye, its formation and uses. All who have heard Dr. Calhoun will, we are sure, be glad to hear him again; to those who have not, we promise a treat. Free to all. Ladies invited to attend.

General Jeff C. Davis.

CINCINNATI, December 2.—The remains of General Jeff Davis arrived at Indianapolis this morning escorted by four of General Sheridan's staff officers, and were taken to the residence of Mrs. Morrison, the deceased general's sister. Flags were at half mast on all public buildings, and a salute was fired at noon by the German veterans.

A Weaving Strike.

EASTON, PA., December 2.—Three hundred weavers in the cotton mills of McKeon & Raphael, of South Easton, struck to-day for an increase of wages or a decrease in the hours of labor and were discharged as they left the mill.

—A new mode of treating cancerous growth, tumors, etc., is to subject them to a stream of hot dry air. This is proposed and has been successfully applied by Dr. G. A. Keyworth, of England.

POLITICAL PROGNOSTICATIONS

In Which Distinguished Gentlemen Announce Their Preferences.

Washington Post.

CONGRESSMAN BLOUNT.

Hon. J. H. Blount, of Georgia, one of the house committee on appropriations, was caught by a Post reporter last evening.

"I suppose the principal of rigid economy will prevail on the part of democrats during the coming session?" remarked the reporter.

"So far as possible," said Mr. Blount. "If the estimates are extravagant they will be cut down, that is all, and you may rest assured that the committee will scrutinize them with a jealous eye. Wherever it is possible to reduce the expenditures of the government without injury to the service it will be done. It must be remembered, however, that we have been cutting down for three or four years, and must have nearly reached bedrock by this time. If the estimates are based upon the appropriations of last year, they cannot go much lower. Now, the postoffice appropriations will be increased by two or three millions of dollars this year. The growth of the country and natural spread of the service compels that. Reductions have been made, but, as a general thing, they were in the salaries of postmasters and railroad expenses."

"Will the appropriation bills carry with them any restrictions from using the money in particular directions?"

"It is, of course, the policy of the democratic party to prevent the use of the government funds for political and partisan purposes. A recommendation will be sent in, therefore, I've no doubt, that the army shall not be used at the polls, very much as at the extra session. No money will be appropriated for the purpose of paying supervisors of elections."

"Who is the favorite for the democratic presidential nomination in your state, Mr. Blount?" inquired the Post.

"My state and the south will certainly give a hearty, ungrudging support to any good ticket nominated by the national convention."

"How do you like the Post's suggestion of Horatio Seymour?"

"Very much, very much, indeed. A ticket with his name at the head of it would command the enthusiastic support of the south as of democrats everywhere. He could carry New York, I think, and harmonize those two discordant wings of the party, and that will be necessary in 1880. Regarding Mr. Bayard, I will say that, while there is no man in the country I would rather see president still I do not think either he or Hancock could carry the empire state."

"What of the Grant boom in Georgia?"

"I have heard rumors of such a thing being in existence since I left home. In Georgia we laugh at the idea of the independents having any prospects of carrying the state. Georgia is staunchly democratic."

"Grant will probably be the candidate of the republican party?"

"I don't really think so. There is a great deal of that kind of talk, but my impression is that either Sherman or Blaine will capture the nomination. Sherman will secure the great bulk of the southern delegations, for he has the thing cleverly fixed. Political manipulators of his party there are fed at the public crib, and will undoubtedly send delegations of the character he desires."

WHAT GENERAL COOK SAYS.

Special dispatch to the Boston Herald.

General Phil Cook, of Georgia, one of the stoutest democrats of the southern school, and an especial friend of Speaker Randall, expressed himself to-day quite freely to your correspondent. He utterly scouted the idea of a Grant boom in any part of the south. During the past summer he has traveled all over the state, and only found one man who wanted Grant elected; that was a young fellow who was ambitious to hold a government office. Stephens and Felton, he said, do not represent the smallest faction of democratic sentiment in the state of Georgia. Whatever they may say of Grant, therefore, may be set down to pure eccentricity, if not disappointed ambition. There is a class of so-called independents, in Georgia, who have their headquarters at Atlanta, who are striving desperately with the aid of republicans, greenbackers and whatnot of the rag, tag and bobtail of political parties, to get into position. When one of these fellows fall, added General Cook, he drifts into the republican party, comes to Washington, and hangs around the white house for a favor. There were a half-dozen such here now he might name. As to undertaking to pension off Grant by making him captain-general with a large salary, he had never heard of it until he arrived in Washington a few days ago. Certainly the democrats of the south had no hand in anything of the sort. General Cook had much to say of the peace and good order existing in the south, and became very indignant when speaking of the falsehoods which, he said, had been so sedulously circulated at the north.

SEYMOUR AND HENDRICKS.

Special to the Baltimore Gazette.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 28.—Some months ago a letter was published in the Gazette which Governor Hendricks wrote to a friend in Washington, in which he positively declined to be a candidate for the second place on the ticket in 1880. He has so far adhered firmly to this decision, and nothing has shaken him but the proposed nomination of Governor Seymour. Mr. Hendricks has indicated in the past few days to friends here that if the democracy thought it essential to the success of the party that he should take the second place with Governor Seymour, he would do so. The impression was left on those with whom he communicated that, while he would consent to run with Governor Seymour, he did not propose to offer himself for all markets. It is well known here, and has been ever since the boom began, that Senator McDonald is decidedly averse to pushing himself forward or allowing the party to do it for him so long as Governor Hendricks can speak for Indiana, and this announcement, which can be set down as authoritative, will prove satisfactory to all concerned.

GENERAL ITEMS.

WASHINGTON, November 30.—Mr. Alex H. Stephens, who has been prostrated for two or three days with a severe attack of neuralgia of the stomach, was better to-night, although still in bed. He has hopes, however, of getting up to the house to-morrow.

William H. Vanderbilt has sent to the treasury department to be registered five million of four per cent bonds, which, it is understood, he has purchased with the proceeds of his late sale of New York Central stock. He already has five millions of four per cents registered at the treasury, and his new purchase makes him probably the largest individual holder of United States bonds in the world.

It is the intention of some of the prominent democrats of the senate so bring forward at the earliest opportunity the question of settling the method of counting the electoral vote. The house committee having this matter in charge has reported its bill, and it is likely that action will be sought upon it soon after the holidays. At present the validity of the joint rule upon the subject is a matter of dispute between the two houses. The most conservative, as well as the strongest men of the party, seems inclined to act upon the matter as soon as possible, in order that the discussion may not be carried over until the excitement attending the campaign thrusts itself in as a disturbing element in the discussion.

The president's recommendation to retire the greenbacks from circulation does not meet the approval of many republicans, who deem it premature to take such a step this session. A consultation of the republicans of both houses will probably be held at an early day to consider both financial and tariff subjects, and to determine upon the policy to be pursued by the party. It is not believed that a general revision of the tariff can be secured at once; but a gradual revision may be accomplished piecemeal. A reduction of the duties on steel rail, carpets and silk is favored by many republicans, and may be made this session. It is also probable that the bill to amend the laws imposing duties upon the various grades of sugar will be amended.

The great majority of the democrats in congress are more than pleased at the financial recommendations made by Secretary Sherman. Senator Thurman hits the nail rather squarely on the head. Said he, to-night: "The great trouble with the democratic party heretofore, or a faction of it has been that in its financial legislation it has been compelled to attack an existing system. This always proves unpopular. Now, Secretary Sherman—and I understand also the president—sees fit to attack the system, and the policy of the democracy will be to let it alone. I think we can stand solid in meeting the financial recommendations he makes." Not a few western republicans, in speaking on the subject, condemn the course of the secretary in strong terms, and say that he little understands the feeling of their section or he never would have been led into such an error—first, by asking for authority to contract the currency to the amount of over $46,000,000, and, second, for the repeal of the legal-tender act, the tendency of which would not only be to depreciate the balance of the legal-tender notes, but to disturb values of all kinds. The mere suggestion of measures likely to produce these changes is regarded as exceedingly unfortunate at this particular juncture in financial as well as political affairs, and is bound to open up an interminable discussion. Whatever Mr. Sherman's presidential prospects may have been, the financial recommendations of his report will completely explode them. The hewers of wood and drawers of water and industries of all classes will never support a man who has so completely surrendered himself to the money power as Mr. Sherman unfortunately has in his report.

The Cincinnati Excursion.

The silver which will fasten the last rail on the great Cincinnati Southern railroad will be driven in a few days, and one of the greatest works of the generation will be complete. The excursion from Atlanta and other points to Cincinnati is anticipated as an event of rare pleasure, as it doubtless will be. It is probable that it will not occur as soon as was at first anticipated. It may be the middle of December before a delegation from Atlanta whirls over the steel rails of the new road.

$20,000 MERCHANTS.

Correspondence Chattanooga Times.

ATHENS, TENN., November 29.—In this morning's paper we notice the merchants to be invited to visit Cincinnati are only those who are rated at $20,000. We do not think Cincinnati will benefit herself by this course. This limit even excludes the merchants who are on the line of the Cincinnati Southern railway. She does not take into consideration that there are very few merchants in the south who are rated so high. I dare say that there are not more than two, if that many merchants between Chattanooga and Knoxville who rate so high. There are comparatively few merchants either in Chattanooga or Knoxville who rate so high. There are many merchants in these places who do not rate more than $2,000, who ship hundreds of dollars worth of goods from Cincinnati and Louisville yearly.

Is it not a fact that merchants with large capitals seek the largest markets? We do not mean to say that Cincinnati is not a large market; but we mean this: that those merchants will seek that market from where they can get the cheapest rates of freight. Cincinnati cannot expect to draw much trade from the far south or sea-board towns. She cannot expect much south of the terminus of the C. S. railroad. She will get the most of her trade from east Tennessee via Chattanooga. Can she slight the merchants who rate from $2,000 up, and then ask them to trade with her? They will certainly turn their trade to Louisville or New York. Cincinnati had best look at this matter before she takes any decisive action. Should she slight the merchants of east Tennessee she will see the time that she will repent. I make these few suggestions because I know of good responsible merchants who rate from $2,000 to $5,000, who were preparing themselves to buy stocks in Cincinnati. Cincinnati will lose thousands of dollars if she pursues the course she intends. The merchants do not care for the banquet. The free ride and the opportunity of seeing the city and examining her market, will sufficiently repay them.

SUPREME COURT OF GEORGIA,
December 2, 1879.

Augusta circuit	20	Eastern circuit	23
Middle circuit	4	Northern circuit	11
Ocmulgee circuit	17	Atlanta circuit	47
Brunswick circuit	8		
			130

AUGUSTA CIRCUIT.

No. 4. Cohen & Kaplan vs. Duncan & Johnson. Complaint, from Burke. Argued. H. H. Perry, by McCay & Abbott, for Plaintiffs in error. J. J. Jones, contra.

No. 5. Thomas, trustee, et al. vs. Jones & Norris. Complaint, from Richmond. Argued. J. C. C. Black, for plaintiffs in error. F. H. Miller, contra.

No. 9. Withdrawn.

No. 6. Richards & Brother et al. vs. Myers & Marcus et al. Motion, from McDuffie. Argued. Thomas E. Watson; Preston & Johnson, by brief, for plaintiffs in error. W. D. Tutt, by brief, contra.

No. 7. Cummins et al. vs. The Trustees of Reid Mem. Church. Equity, from Richmond. M. Cumming, for plaintiffs in error. Jones & Eve, contra.

Pending the argument of Mr. Jones, the court adjourned until 10 o'clock a.m. to-morrow.

Fulton Superior Court.

HON. GEORGE HILLYER, JUDGE PRESIDING.

The superior court of Fulton county, which has been in session for the past few days has, during the time, transacted the following business:

Application of A. B. Bostick, trustee, for leave to sell trust property in Columbus and re-invest proceeds in Atlanta. Order granting said application.

State vs. William Brown, burglary. Verdict not guilty.

The State vs. E. A. Jones, Charley Jones, Oscar Bowen, James Fields and William Burke. Burglary in the night. Nol prossed as to Ed and Charley Jones and William Burke.

The State vs. William Burke. Burglary in the night time. The defendant waived being formally arraigned and plead guilty to misdemeanor. He was ordered to pay a fine of thirty dollars and costs or serve two months on the city chain gang.

State vs. Ed. Jones and Charley Jones. Burglary in the night time. The defendants waived being formally arraigned, and plead guilty of larceny from the house of goods of the value not exceeding fifty dollars. Ordered that Charley Jones be confined on the public works for the term of three months, and that Ed Jones pay a fine of fifty dollars and costs, or serve three months on the public works of this county.

State vs. George W. Fanning. Indictment for robbery in Fulton superior court. Verdict of guilty. Verdict and judgment suspended pending writ of error.

H. R. S. Duck vs. George T. Fry. Complaint dismissed.

State vs. Charles Nobles and Henry Hodge; burglary in the night time. Verdict of not guilty as to Charles Nobles and guilty as to Henry Hodge, and sentenced to one year in the penitentiary.

State vs. Richard Baker; burglary in the night time. Sentenced to six months in the chain gang.

Application for charter for the Atlanta and Decatur turnpike road company applied for.

Order appointing J. M. Patton, J. M. Culpepper and Thomas J. Pollard committee to investigate the various county offices.

State vs. Wm. Bell. Assault to murder. Verdict of guilty with recommendation to mercy. Sentenced to serve four years in the state penitentiary.

James R. Edwards vs. E. R. Sasseen, defendant, D. A. Sasseen, claimant. Leave granted to withdraw the fi fa.

R. W. York, trustee, vs. W. R. Phillips, jr., W. R. Phillips, claimant. Order reinstating case on the dockets.

Moore, Sims & Co. et al. vs. Simmons & Hunt. Rule nisi to foreclose mortgage.

McConnell & Hayward vs. Catherine and Lena Deneen. Verdict for plaintiffs for $75.

J. J. Mapp vs. Chaney & Campbell. Order recommitting same to master in chancery.

M. J. Clark, executor of A. B. Merriam, vs. G. G. Crawford. Rule nisi to foreclose mortgage.

Application of Henry Bailey and wife for leave to sell property.

Morris vs. Gregg. Suit in equity for recovery of property and cancellation of deeds. The evidence in this case was heard and the argument concluded, after which the case was given to the jury, who were instructed to find a verdict and submit the same in a closed envelope at the opening of the court this morning.

Election To-day.

The election commissioners are requested to be prompt at their precincts. Polls will open at 7 o'clock, a.m., and close at 6 o'clock p.m. The following named gentlemen are election commissioners:

1st ward—No. 1 Engine House—J. C. Rogers, John Lowe, John McGaughey.

2d ward—City Hall—G. T. Ogletree, Ezra Andrews, Jas. Walsh.

3d ward—Corner Fair and Frazier streets—T. A. Morris, W. C. Headerson, Joe McLain.

4th ward—Willingham Building—A. L. Holbrook, M. C. Martin, W. K. Wilson.

5th ward—No. 3 Engine House—R. J. Griffin, Z. A. Rice, H. V. Hodgson.

Right Sort of Boom.

ST. LOUIS, December 2.—It is stated that St. Louis merchants and capitalists will subscribe a million dollars to carry out the proposition to make Port Royal, South Carolina, a great exporting and importing point for the west and south.

—We will sell Buggies lower than anybody. W. C. Morris & Co. dec3—d1t

DR. GEO. W. MARVIN continues to treat all Diseases of long standing. Dispenses his own Medicines and guarantees Cures in curable cases. Office and residence No. 360 Whitehall street. All Diseases of the Throat, Lungs and Catarrh treated by inhalation. Particular attention paid to all Diseases of long standing, such as Rheumatism, Eruptions, Gravel, Paralysis, Scrofula, Biliousness, Dropsy, Erysipelas, Diseases of the Kidneys, Nervous Depression, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, all diseases peculiar to Women, all Private Diseases, Heart Disease, Swollen Joints, Coughs, Gout, White Swelling, St. Vitus Dance, etc. Call and see the Doctor without delay. His charges are moderate and consultation free. Office hours 7 a. m. to 12 p. m. and 6 to 8 p. m.
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THE NORTH GEORGIA CONFERENCE.

Proceedings of the Thirteenth Session —The Appointments Announced.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

AUGUSTA, GA., December 2.—The appointments were read at one o'clock. The following are the appointments for the Atlanta district—J. Boring, presiding elder; First church, C. A. Evans; Trinity, J. W. Heidt; Paynes, W. F. Quillian; Evans, T. A. Seals; St. Paul's, A. C. Thomas; Sixth church, W. A. Candler.

Covington, J. L